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INTRODUCTION

TO

HEBREW GRAMMAR,

BY REV. A. M'CAUL, D.D.

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H. Gaster

*In care of
T. Gaster*

INTRODUCTION

TO

HEBREW GRAMMAR;

FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

COMPILED

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TO THE

REV. JOHN RICHARDSON MAJOR, D.D.,

HEAD MASTER OF KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL,

THE FOLLOWING COMPENDIUM,

IS INSCRIBED,

WITH SINCERE ESTEEM AND RESPECT,

BY THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following compilation is strictly what it professes to be, "AN INTRODUCTION" to Hebrew Grammar. No language can be acquired by means of a compendium. But experience has taught me, that a large and comprehensive grammar may impede the progress of beginners, especially when the chief part of their time and strength is necessarily devoted to other subjects. For such the following pages may serve as a practical outline. The original intention was that it should not exceed two sheets. But having learned that the study of Hebrew was to be introduced into King's College School, it seemed necessary to add more complete tables. Mr. Duncan obligingly allowed me the use of the stereotype plates of the tables of verbs, reprinted from Gesenius' "Lehrgebaude," by the Rev. Dr. Lee. The larger Grammars recommended for the study of the advanced student are those of the Rev. Dr. Lee, Professor Ewald, and the late Dr. Gesenius.

A. M^cC.

INTRODUCTION

TO

HEBREW GRAMMAR.

HEBREW LETTERS. CONSONANTS.

THE Hebrew alphabet consists of twenty-two letters, all consonants.

| Figure. | Name. | Pronunciation. | Nu- meric value. | §. 1. The six letters בְּגִדְק'פֶּתֶחַ (B'gadk'phath) are pro- nounced with or without an aspiration. The remo- val of the aspiration is marked by a point in the letter; this point is called Dagesh Lene; a point in ה is called Mappik, and shows that ה is sounded as a consonant. |
|--------------|--------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| א | Aleph | Spiritus lenis | 1 | §. 2. Five have a different form at the end of words, ך, ם, ן, ף, ץ, included in the memorial word כַּמֶּנֶפֶתֶז (kamnephetz). |
| ב and בּ | Beth | BH and (B) | 2 | §. 3. As the Hebrews do not divide words at the end of the line, an empty space would sometimes re- main. This is prevented by enlarging the letter, אַ, הַ, מַ, נַ, פַ; memorial word, אַחֲלָתֶם (ahaltem). |
| ג and גּ | Gimel | GH and (G) | 3 | §. 4. The letters א, ה, י, ם, are called quiescent, because they sometimes lose all sound, except what they derive from the preceding vowel, like our W in <i>flow</i> , <i>throw</i> , &c. |
| ד and דּ | Daleth | DH and (D) | 4 | א quiesces in Kametz, Tsere, Segol, sometimes in Hholem. |
| ה | He | H | 5 | ה at the end of words also. |
| ו | Vau | V and W | 6 | ו in Hholem and Shurek. |
| ז | Zain | Z | 7 | ז in Tsere and Hhirik |
| ח | Hheth | Hh | 8 | and Segol. |
| ט | Teth | T | 9 | |
| י | Yod | Y | 10 | |
| כ, כּ, final | Kaph | KH and (K) | 20 | |
| ל | Lamed | L | 30 | |
| מ, ם | Mem | M | 40 | |
| נ, ן | Nun | N | 50 | |
| ס | Samech | S | 60 | |
| ע | Aiin | Soft GH | 70 | |
| פ, פּ | Pe | PH and (P) | 80 | |
| צ, ץ | Tsade | TZ | 90 | |
| ק | Koph | Q | 100 | |
| ר | Resh | R | 200 | |
| ש | Sin | S | 300 | |
| שׁ | Shin | SH | | |
| ת, תּ | Thau | TH and (T) | 400 | |

§. 5. The usual division of the consonants in reference to organ is :—

- a. Gutturals, א, ב, ג, ד, [Ahachagh].
- b. Labials, פ, ב, מ, נ, [Bumaph].
- c. Palatals, ק, צ, י, ז, [Gichaq].
- d. Linguals, ח, ט, ל, ו, ש, [Datléneth].
- e. Dentals or Sibilants, ט, צ, ס, ז, [Zastzash].

ך in some respects resembles the first class.

The Liquids are ר, נ, מ, ל.

The three ר, נ, ל, are intimately related.

§. 6. The Hebrews have signs (a) for five long or *perfect* vowels, i.e., which can be sounded without a consonant following ; (b) five short or *imperfect* vowels, i.e., which cannot be sounded without a consonant following or a helping accent, and (c) four semi-vowels.

VOWELS.

LONG OR PERFECT.

| | | Name. | Sound. | Example. |
|----|---|----------------|------------|----------|
| 1. | A | ֿ Kametz | â in balm | בֿ bāh. |
| 2. | E | ֿ Tsere | a in bay | בֿ bay. |
| 3. | Ī | ֿ Great Hhirik | ee in lee | בֿ bee. |
| 4. | O | ֿ or ֿ Hholem | o in Rome | בֿ boh. |
| 5. | U | ֿ Shurek | oo in fool | בֿ boo. |

SHORT OR IMPERFECT.

| | | Name. | Sound. | Example. |
|-----|---|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| 6. | ֿ | Pathach | a in bad | בֿ bal. |
| 7. | ֿ | Segol | e in bed | בֿ bel. |
| 8. | ֿ | * Little Hhirik | i in hit | בֿ bil. |
| 9. | ֿ | Kametz Hhatuph | o in hot | בֿ bol. |
| 10. | ֿ | * Kibbutz | u in pull | בֿ bull. |

N.B.—These vowels are properly divided into three classes, those belonging to the A sound, 1, 6, 7 ; those of the I sound, 3, 8, 2, 7 ; and those of the U sound, 4, 5, 9, 10.

SEMI-VOWELS.

- i. i. Simple Sh'va ֿ as בֿ the e in the French *second*, or German *Gnade*, as בֿ g'loo, בֿ b'no, שְׁמִי sh'mee.
- ii. Compound Sh'va.

* This may also be long.

2. Hhateph Pathach = very short A, as חָלוֹם Hhălôhm, עָשׂוּ Ghăsóo, עָלָה Ghăláy.
3. Hhateph Segol = very short E, אֶמֶת Ėméth, אֶכֶל Ėkhól, אֶהְיֶה Ėhéé.
4. Hhateph Kametz = very short O, עֹנִי Ghônée, חֹלִי Hhôleé, רֹעִי Róée.

§. 7. The syllables ending in a vowel are called simple, or open, syllables ; those ending in a consonant, *compound*, or *closed*, syllables.

Examples according to the Vowels.

| KAMETZ. | TSERE. | GRT. HHIRIK. | HholeM. | SHUREK. |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| Pronoun. | Pronoun. | Pronoun. | Pronoun. | Pronoun. |
| בָּהּ bah | מֵי may | פֵּי pee | לֹה loh | לוֹ loo |
| אֶה ahv | אֵם aim | בֵּין been | אוֹר ohr | אוֹר oor |
| קָם kahm | בַּיֵּן bayn | גֵּיל geel | בוֹר bohr | גוֹר goor |
| יָד yahd | זַיֵּד zayd | שֵׁם seem | דּוֹב dōhv | הוּא hoo |

Short Vowels.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| יָד yād | פֵּן pen | בֵּן bin | קֹדֶשׁ kōd shó | יֹלֵל yūl-lád |
| קָל kál | בֵּל bel | מֵן min | חֹכְמָה hhōkh-máh | בֹּטֵל but-tál |
| עָם ām | אֵת eth | אֵם im | אֹמֶר ōm-ró | עֹמֵד ghum-mád |
| בָּר bār | הֵן hen | צֵד tsid | בֹּתִים bōt-tím | נֹגֶשׁ nug-gásh |
| צָר tsār | מֵן men | עָם ghim | יָקוֹם yá-kōm | הֹגֵד hug-gád |

§. 8. Kametz and Kametz-Hhatuph are represented by the same sign =. To distinguish them accurately it is necessary to know whether this vowel has been derived from Hholem or Shurek. The general rule is,—

a. In a closed unaccented syllable, it is Kametz-Hhatuph, as in the examples in the fourth column, where are three cases, (i.) before a simple Sh'va, as קֹדֶשׁ ; (ii.) before a Dagesh-forte, as בָּתִּים ; (iii.) in a final syllable without accent, as יָקוֹם.

b. In an open syllable, (i.) before Hhateph-Kametz, as פָּעֵל ; (ii.) before another Kametz-Hhatuph, as פָּעֵלָה ; (iii.) in two words, קוֹדֶשִׁים kō-da-shim and שׁוֹרָשִׁים shō-ra-shim, where it really stands for Hhateph Kametz, =.

§. 9. In the middle of a word, or in the first letter when the word is joined to the preceding, a point in a consonant is called Dagesh-forte, it doubles the letter, as קִטָּיִל kit-táyil, מַזְזֵה maz-zeh ; in the

latter case it is euphonic. If the letter in which Dagesh-forte occurs be one of the aspirates, it also takes away the aspiration, כִּבְיָד kib-bayd.

§. 10. Dagesh-lene occurs (1) at the beginning of words, unless the preceding word ends with a vowel and conjunctive accent; (2) in the middle of a word after a silent Sh'va, except in forms made from others where the aspirates had their aspiration, and in the suffixes, כֶּן, כֶּם, כֶּן.

TONE.—MAKKEPH.

§. 11. In Hebrew, as in other languages, some one syllable is more strongly marked in enunciation, and is therefore said to have the tone, or to be the tone syllable. To mark it is necessary, as thereby words apparently the same, are distinguished as to sense, as in the English words, *désert*, *desért*.

a. Monosyllables necessarily have the tone unless followed by an horizontal line, like hyphen, which takes it away, as אֶל el, אֶת eth, בֶּן ben. This line is Makkeph, which word signifies *connector*.

b. Words of more syllables than one generally have the tone on the last syllable. The place of the tone, however, may be changed by additions at the beginning or end of the word,—or, to prevent the tone syllables of two words coming together,—or, by the cadence at the end of a sentence, called the pause. Vowels losing the tone are shortened, or may even be entirely lost; as, דָּבָר da-vár, דְּבָרִים d'var-khém. Here the first vowel is lost, the second shortened, יָקָם ya-kaym, וַיָּקָם vai-yá-kēm, כֹּדֶשׁ kó-desh, קֹדֶשׁ kōd-shée.*

ACCENTS.

§. 12. The place of the tone is generally marked by a sign, or accent. The signs used for this purpose, being so contrived as to show also the relation of one word to the other and to the sentence, are divided into distinctive and conjunctive accents, and are as follow:—

I. DISTINCTIVES (DOMINI).

1. *Imperatores*.—1. (־) Silluk, which occurs at the end of the verse.
2. (־) Athnabh, generally in the middle of a verse.
- * 3. (־) Merka mahpachatum.

* A similar change of vowel sound, dependent on accent, may be observed in English, as the sound of *I* in *únit*, *unite*, *únty*; *confide*, *confidant*: of *A* in *relâte*, *relative*; *cápacious*, *cápable*, &c., &c.

II. *Reges*.—4. (ֿ) Segolta. 5. (ֿ) Zakeph katohn. 6. (ֿ) Zakeph gadohl. 7. (ֿ) Tiphcha.

III. *Duces*.—8. (ֿ) R'via. 9. (ֿ) Zarka. 10. (ֿ) Pashta. 11. (ֿ) Yethiv. 12. (ֿ) T'vir. 13. (ֿ) Double Merka. * 14. (ֿ) R'via with Geresh. 15. (ֿ) Shalshleth. * 16. (ֿ) Tiphcha initiale.

IV. *Comites*.—17. (ֿ) Pázēr. 18. (ֿ) Karne-pharáh. 19. (ֿ) Great T'lisha. 20. (ֿ) Geresh. 21. (ֿ) Double Geresh. 22. (1) P'sik.

II. CONJUNCTIVES (SERVI).

23. (ֿ) Merca. 24. (ֿ) Munach. 25. (ֿ) Mahpach. 26. (ֿ) Kadma. 27. (ֿ) Darga. 28. (ֿ) Yerach. 29. (ֿ) T'lisha minus. * 30. (ֿ) Tiphcha. * 31. (ֿ) Merca Zarkatum. * 32. (ֿ) Mahpach Zarkatum.

* Those marked with an asterisk occur in the poetic books, Job, Proverbs, and Psalms. When a word has a compound accent, or two different accents, the last of the two points out the tone syllable. If the accents be both the same, the first stands over the place of the tone.

The accents 4, 9, 10, 29, are called postpositive, as being placed on the last letter of the word; and 16, 19, 29, prepositive, as placed with the first letter, and cannot, therefore, be consulted as to the place of the tone, which must then be ascertained by the general rules and use.

The division into Imperatores, Reges, &c., is to show the relative degree of power which each class possesses, and may be compared to that of our full stop, colon, semi-colon, and comma.

§. 13. Besides these accents, a perpendicular stroke on the left of a vowel, called Metheg (bridle), is also used as an auxiliary. It stands, (1) after a long vowel next before a tone-syllable, as תִּלְדִּי tay-l'dee; (2) on the second syllable before the tone, even though the vowel is short, as בֹּת־תַּי־כֶּחֶם bot-tay-khem; (3) after every vowel which is immediately followed by a composite Sh'va. In all these cases it marks the division of syllables.

READING LESSON.

JOSH. xv. 21—36.

וַיֵּצֵא אֶת־בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִן־הַיַּרְדֵּי וַיֵּצֵא אֶת־בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִן־הַיַּרְדֵּי : 23 וַיֵּצֵא אֶת־בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִן־הַיַּרְדֵּי : 24 וַיֵּצֵא אֶת־בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִן־הַיַּרְדֵּי : 25 וַיֵּצֵא אֶת־בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִן־הַיַּרְדֵּי : 26

חֲצִירֹן תִּיֵא חֲצִיר : 26 אָמָם וְשָׁמַע וּמִלְכָּה : 27 וַחֲצִיר בְּהָרָה
 וְחֲשִׁמּוֹן וּבֵית פָּלֶט : 28 וַחֲצִיר שֹׁמֵר וּבְאֵר שָׁבַע וּבְזוּרְתָּה :
 29 בְּעֵלָה וְעֵיִם וְעָצִים : 30 וְאֶלְתָּלַד וּכְסִיל וְחֲרָמָה : 31 וְצִחְלָג
 וּמִרְמָנָה וּסְנִסְנָה : 32 וּלְבָאוֹת וְשִׁלְחִים וְעֵין וְרִמּוֹן כָּל־עֲרִים
 עֲשָׂרִים וְחָשֶׁע וְחֲצִירֵהוּן : 33 בְּשִׁפְלָה אֲשֶׁתְּאוֹל וְצִרְעָה וְאֲשָׁנָה :
 34 וְזִלּוֹל וְעֵין בָּנִים תַּפְיִחַ וְהָעֵינָם : 35 יִרְמוֹת וְעֵדְלָם שׁוֹכָה
 וְעֻזָּקָה : 36 וְשַׁעֲרֵים וְעֵדִיתִים וְהַגְדָּרָה וּגְדֻלָּתִים עָרִים אֲרַבְע־עָשָׂרָה
 וְחֲצִירֵהוּן :

PRONUNCIATION.

21. Kav-ts'áyl va-gháy-d'r v'ya-góor. 22. V'kee-náh v'dee-mo-
 náh v'ghad-gha-dáh. 23. V'ké-d'sh v'hha-tsóhr v'yith-nán. 24.
 Zeeph va-té-l'm oo-v'gha-lóth. 25. V'hha-tsóhr Hhă-dat-táh oo-
 k'ree-yóth Hhets-róhn hee Hha-tsóhr. 26. Ámam oo-sh'mágh oo-
 mo-la-dáh. 27. Va-hhătsár, gaddáh, v'hhesh-mohn oo-váyth páh-l't.
 28. Va-hhătsár shoo-ghál oo-v'air shé-văgh oo-viz-yo-th'yáh. 29. Ba-
 ghăláh v'ghee-yéem va-ghá-ts'm. 30. V'el-to-lád oo-kh'seel v'hhor-
 máh. 31. V'tsik-lág oo-mad-man-náh v'san-san-náh. 32. Oo-l'va-
 óth v'shil-hhéem v'ghá-y'n v'rim-móhn kôl-gha-réem ghes-réem
 va-tháy-sh'gh v'hhats-ray-hén. 33. Bash-sh'phay-láh esh-ta-óhl
 v'tsor-gháh v'ashnáh. 34. V'za-nó'ch v'ghayn gan-néem tap-póo'ch
 v'ha-ghay-nám. 35. Yar-móoth va-ghădullám so-khoh va-ghazay-
 káh. 36. V'sha-ghărâ-im v'a-ghă-dee-thâ-im v'hag-g'day-ráh oo-
 g'day-ro-tháh-im gha-réem ar-bah-ghes-ráy v'hhats-ray-hén.

PERSONAL PRONOUN.

§. 14. The Personal Pronouns are—

| SINGULAR. | | | PLURAL. | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1. Comm. | אֲנִכִּי in pause or אֲנִי | אֲנִכִּי אֲנִי | אֲנִחְנוּ אֲנוּ | בָּחֲנוּ |
| 2. Masc. | אַתָּה | אַתָּה | אַתָּם | |
| Fem. | אַתָּ | | אַתָּן | אַתָּכֶן |
| 3. Masc. | הוּא | | הֵם | הֵמָּה |
| Fem. | הִיא | | הֵן | הֵנָּה |

The Genitives and Accusatives are made by adding fragments of these to the words that govern them, as will be seen in the verbs and

nouns. The Dative and Ablative by adding similar particles to the prepositions.

THE VERBS.

§. 15. Though the verbs are not the roots, and least of all in their trilateral form, yet there is a convenience in treating them first. The two ground-forms of the verb are the 3d pers. masc. sing. of the Preterite and the Infinitive construct. The former, called the root, and now in imitation of the German, the stemword, usually consists of three consonants קטל, with an euphonic Kametz belonging to the first stem letter, and a toned vowel, A, E, or O, to the second, thus, קָטַל, *he kept*, כָּבֵד, *he was heavy*, קָטַן, *he was little*. The A usually belongs to transitive, the E and O to intransitive verbs. From this stem, the 3d pers. fem., and the other persons sing. and plural are formed by appending fragments of the personal pronoun, thus—

| | | | | | |
|--------|------------|-------------------------|------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 3 m. | קָטַל | | pl. | } | וְ |
| f. | קָטְלָה | | com. | | |
| 2 m. | קָטַלְתָּ | after a vowel קָטַלְתָּ | | | קָטַלְתָּ after a vowel קָטַלְתָּ |
| f. | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | | | קָטַלְתְּ קָטַלְתְּ |
| 1 com. | קָטַלְתִּי | קָטַלְתִּי | | | קָטַלְתִּי |

§. 16. The second ground-form is the Masculine form of the Infinitive construct קָטַל, from which are formed the Future and the Imperative, the former by prefixing certain fragments of the personal pronoun, and in the 2d and 3d pers. fem. appending a feminine termination, thus—

| SINGULAR 3 pers. m. קָטַל | | | | {or as two sh'vas cannot occur} {at the beginning of a word} קָטַל | | | |
|---------------------------|----|------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| 3 | f. | — | קָטַלְתְּ | | | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 2 | m. | — | קָטַלְתָּ | | | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| 1 | m. | — | קָטַלְתִּי | | | קָטַלְתִּי | קָטַלְתִּי |
| PLURAL | 3 | m. | — | וְ | | קָטַלְתֶּם | קָטַלְתֶּם |
| | 3 | f. | — | וְ | | קָטַלְתֶּיךָ | קָטַלְתֶּיךָ |
| | 2 | m. | — | וְ | | קָטַלְתֶּם | קָטַלְתֶּם |
| | 2 | f. | — | וְ | | קָטַלְתֶּיךָ | קָטַלְתֶּיךָ |
| | 1 | com. | — | וְ | | קָטַלְתֶּם | קָטַלְתֶּם |

N.B.—The Intransitive Verbs make the Future with Pathach instead of Hholem, e. g., יִקְטֹל, יִקְטֹן.

For the forms of Imperative, see the Paradigms.

§. 17. Besides the masculine, the Infinitive has also feminine forms, קְטֹלָה, קְטֹלָה, קְטֹלָה; and an absolute form קְטוּל.

CONJUGATIONS OR SPECIES.

§. 18. From the original stemwords are derived, by certain modifications, other verbs with a corresponding modification of the signification, generally called conjugations, פְּנִינִים. The most usual are, including the original verb—

| ACTIVE. | PASSIVE. | SIGNIFICATION OF THE ACTIVE. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Kal קָטַל | (wanting, except the Participle קָטוּל). | Either Transitive or Intransitive, <i>He killed.</i> |
| 2. Niphal נִקְטַל | (wanting, except perhaps in one verb גָּאֵל). | Originally Reflective, now generally Passive, <i>He was killed.</i> |
| 3. Piël קָטַל | Pual קָטַל <i>Participle קָטוּל</i> | Implies intensity, habit, and cause, <i>He killed habitually.</i> |
| 4. Hiphil הִקְטִיל | Hophal הִקְטַל | Is causative, <i>He caused to kill.</i> |
| 5. Hithpael הִתְקַטַּל | Hothpaal הִתְקַטַּל | Reflective, <i>He killed himself.</i> |

§. 19. The word *Kal* signifies *light*, i. e., without any change or addition. The other names are derived from the verb פָּעַל, formerly used in the Paradigms, of which the conjugations were, נִפְעַל, פִּעַל, הִפְעִיל, הִתְפַּעַל, הִתְפַּעַל. From this same verb the first Radical or stem-letter of verbs is designated by פ, the second by ע, and the third by ל; thus a verb whose first consonant is פ, is called פִּי Peh, Yod; one whose second consonant is ע, is called עִי Ghain, Vau; one whose third consonant is ל, is called לִי Lamed, He. When the second and third consonants are alike the verb is called עִי עִי; by some דִּי.

§. 20. Besides the usual conjugations there are others used less frequent in Hebrew. (Let a verb be transitive or reflexive.)

I. Those connected with Piel; as Poel קוּטַל, Passive קוּטַל, Reflect. הִתְקוּטַל. Second, Pilel קִטַּל, Passive קִטַּל, Reflect. הִתְקִטַּל. Third, Pealal קִטַּלְטַל. Fourth, Pilpel קִלְקַל. Fifth Peopel קִטּוּטַל.

II. Connected with Hiphil; First, Tiphel תִּקְטַל. Second, Shaktel שִׁקְטַל.

§. 21. When one, or more, of the stem-letters is a Guttural, some variety arises in the punctuation; when the weak letters י, ו, ה, א, are found amongst the stem-letters, still greater apparent anomalies arise, as may be seen from the following Paradigms.

§. 22. It is to be noticed that the Gutturals, when a moveable Sh'va is required, take the compound Sh'va; and further, that, as the place of the tone is changed, the vowels are changed, if not immutable.

§. 23. The immutable vowels are—

1. Those quiescing in their homogeneous vowel-letters, as אָ in ראשׁ; יִ in הִיכָל; וֹ in קוֹל.

2. Those belonging to an homogeneous quiescent letter, which has fallen away, as קָם instead of קָאם, &c.

3. Short vowels before Dagesh-forte, as קִטַּל, קִטַּל.

§. 24. The old designation for the two tenses occurring in Hebrew was Preterite and Future. Dr. Lee calls the second the Present, as in the following Paradigms. Professors Ewald and Fürst consider the second as an Imperfect.

Paradigm of Verbs in KAL.

| | Regular Verb. | Verb. 1 gutt. | Verb. 2 gutt. | Verb. 3 gutt. | Verb. 5 init. | Verb. ד |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| PRETER. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | הָמַל | עָמַד | זָעָה | שָׁמַע | נָגַשׁ | סָבַח |
| 3 f. | הָמְלָה | עָמְדָה | זָעָהָ | שָׁמְעָה | נָגְשָׁה | סָבְחָה |
| 2 m. | הָמַלְתָּ | עָמַדְתָּ | זָעַקְתָּ | שָׁמַעְתָּ | נָגַשְׁתָּ | סָבַדְתָּ |
| 2 f. | הָמַלְתְּ | עָמַדְתְּ | זָעַקְתְּ | שָׁמַעְתְּ | נָגַשְׁתְּ | סָבַדְתְּ |
| 1 com. | הָמַלְתִּי | עָמַדְתִּי | זָעַקְתִּי | שָׁמַעְתִּי | נָגַשְׁתִּי | סָבַדְתִּי |
| Plur. 3 com. | הָמְלוּ | עָמְדוּ | זָעְקוּ | שָׁמְעוּ | נָגְשׁוּ | סָבְדוּ |
| 2 m. | הָמַלְתֶּם | עָמַדְתֶּם | זָעַקְתֶּם | שָׁמַעְתֶּם | נָגַשְׁתֶּם | סָבַדְתֶּם |
| 2 f. | הָמַלְתֶּן | עָמַדְתֶּן | זָעַקְתֶּן | שָׁמַעְתֶּן | נָגַשְׁתֶּן | סָבַדְתֶּן |
| 1 com. | הָמַלְנוּ | עָמַדְנוּ | זָעַקְנוּ | שָׁמַעְנוּ | נָגַשְׁנוּ | סָבַדְנוּ |
| Inf. abs. | הָמוּל | עָמוּד | זָעוּה | שָׁמוּעַ | נָגוּשׁ | סָבוּב |
| Inf. const. | הָמֵל | עָמֵד | זָעָה | שָׁמַעַ | נָגַשְׁתָּ | סָבַחְתָּ |
| IMPERATIVE. | | | | | | |
| Sing. m. | הָמַל | עָמַד | זָעָה | שָׁמַע | נָגַשׁ | סָבַח |
| f. | הָמְלִי | עָמְדִי | זָעְקִי | שָׁמְעִי | נָגְשִׁי | סָבְחִי |
| Plur. m. | הָמְלוּ | עָמְדוּ | זָעְקוּ | שָׁמְעוּ | נָגְשׁוּ | סָבְדוּ |
| f. | הָמַלְנָה | עָמַדְנָה | זָעַקְנָה | שָׁמַעְנָה | נָגַשְׁנָה | סָבַדְנָה |
| PRESENT. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יְהַמֵּל | יַעֲמִיד | יִזְעַק | יִשְׁמַע | יִנָּגֵשׁ | יִסְבֹּחַ |
| 3 f. | תִּהְיֶמֶל | תַּעֲמִיד | תִּזְעַק | תִּשְׁמַעַ | תִּנָּגֶשׁ | תִּסְבֹּחַ |
| 2 m. | תִּהְיֶמֶל | תַּעֲמִיד | תִּזְעַק | תִּשְׁמַעַ | תִּנָּגֶשׁ | תִּסְבֹּחַ |
| 2 f. | תִּהְיֶמְלִי | תַּעֲמִידִי | תִּזְעַקִּי | תִּשְׁמַעִי | תִּנָּגְשִׁי | תִּסְבֹּחִי |
| 1 com. | אֶהְיֶמֶל | אֶעֱמִיד | אֶזְעַק | אֶשְׁמַעַ | אֶנָּגֵשׁ | אֶסְבֹּחַ |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִהְיֶמְלוּ | יַעֲמִידוּ | יִזְעַקוּ | יִשְׁמַעוּ | יִנָּגְשׁוּ | יִסְבֹּחוּ |
| 3 f. | תִּהְיֶמְלֶנָה | תַּעֲמִידְנָה | תִּזְעַקְנָה | תִּשְׁמַעְנָה | תִּנָּגְשֶׁנָה | תִּסְבֹּחֶנָה |
| 2 m. | תִּהְיֶמְלוּ | תַּעֲמִידוּ | תִּזְעַקוּ | תִּשְׁמַעוּ | תִּנָּגְשׁוּ | תִּסְבֹּחוּ |
| 2 f. | תִּהְיֶמְלֶנָה | תַּעֲמִידְנָה | תִּזְעַקְנָה | תִּשְׁמַעְנָה | תִּנָּגְשֶׁנָה | תִּסְבֹּחֶנָה |
| 1 com. | נִהְיֶמֶל | נֶעֱמִיד | נִזְעַק | נִשְׁמַעַ | נִנָּגֵשׁ | נִסְבֹּחַ |
| Pres. apoc. | יִהְיֶמֶל | יַעֲמִיד | — | — | — | — |
| Part. act. | הָמֵל | עָמֵד | זָעָה | שָׁמַעַ | נָגַשְׁתָּ | סָבַחְתָּ |
| pass. | הָמוּל | עָמוּד | זָעוּה | שָׁמוּעַ | נָגוּשׁ | סָבוּב |

Paradigm of Verbs in KAL.

| Verb. init. | Verb. init. | Verb. init. | Verb. med. | Verb. med. | Verb. final. | Verb. final. |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| אָכַל | יָשַׁב | יָשַׁב | הָם | כָּן | מָצָא | בָּלָה |
| regular. | regular. | regular. | הָמָה | | מָצָאָה | בָּלְתָה |
| | | | הָמַתְּ | | מָצָאָתְךָ | בָּלִיתְךָ |
| | | | הָמַתְּ | | מָצָאָתְךָ | בָּלִיתְךָ |
| | | | הָמַתְּ | like | מָצָאָתִי | בָּלִיתִי |
| | | | הָמוּ | הֵם | מָצָאִי | בָּלוּ |
| | | | הָמַתְּם | | מָצָאתֶם | בָּלִיתֶם |
| | | | הָמַתְּוּ | | מָצָאתֶוּ | בָּלִיתֶוּ |
| | | | הָמַתְּוּ | | מָצָאתֶוּ | בָּלִיתֶוּ |
| אָכַל | יָשַׁב | יָשַׁב | הָם | כָּן | מָצָא | בָּלָה |
| אָכַל | יָשַׁבְתָּ | יָשַׁבְתָּ | הָם | כָּן | מָצָא | בָּלִיתָ |
| אָכַל | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> יָרַשׁ יָרַשְׁתָּ</div> | | none. | כָּן | מָצָא | בָּלָה |
| | | | | כִּינִי | מָצָאִי | בָּלִי |
| | | | | כִּינֹו | מָצָאִי | בָּלוּ |
| | | | | — | מָצָאָה | בָּלִינָה |
| אָכַלְנָה | יָשַׁבְנָה | יָרַשְׁנָה | הָמַתְּנָה | — | מָצָאָה | בָּלִינָה |
| יָאָכַל | יָשַׁב | יָיָשַׁב | יָהָם | יָכָן | יָמָצָא | יָבָלָה |
| הָאָכַל | הָיָשַׁב | הָיָיָשַׁב | הָהָם | הָכָן | הָמָצָא | הָבָלָה |
| הָאָכַל | הָיָשַׁב | הָיָיָשַׁב | הָהָם | הָכָן | הָמָצָא | הָבָלָה |
| הָאָכַלְי | הָיָשַׁבְי | הָיָיָשַׁבְי | הָהָמִי | הָכִינִי | הָמָצָאִי | הָבָלִי |
| אָכַלְתָּ | יָשַׁבְתָּ | יָיָשַׁבְתָּ | הָהָם | הָכָן | הָמָצָא | הָבָלָה |
| יָאָכַלוּ | יָשַׁבוּ | יָיָשַׁבוּ | הָהָמוּ | הָכִינוּ | הָמָצָאוּ | הָבָלוּ |
| הָאָכַלְנָה | הָיָשַׁבְנָה | הָיָיָשַׁבְנָה | הָהָמִינָה | — | הָמָצָאָנָה | הָבָלִינָה |
| הָאָכַלוּ | הָיָשַׁבוּ | הָיָיָשַׁבוּ | הָהָמוּ | הָכִינוּ | הָמָצָאוּ | הָבָלוּ |
| הָאָכַלְנָה | הָיָשַׁבְנָה | הָיָיָשַׁבְנָה | הָהָמִינָה | — | הָמָצָאָנָה | הָבָלִינָה |
| בָּאָכַל | בָּיָשַׁב | בָּיָיָשַׁב | בָּהָם | בָּכָן | בָּמָצָא | בָּבָלָה |
| יָאָכַל | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> יָשַׁב יָשַׁבְתָּ</div> | | יָהָם | יָכָן | יָמָצָא | יָבָלָה |
| אָכַל | | | הָם | כָּן | מָצָא | בָּלָה |
| אָכַלְתָּ | יָשַׁבְתָּ | יָיָשַׁבְתָּ | הָם | כָּן | מָצָא | בָּלִיתָ |

Paradigm of Verbs in NIPHAL.

| | Regular Verb. | Verb. 1 gutt. | Verb. 2 gutt. | Verb. 3 gutt. | Verb. 5 init. | Verb. ד |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| PRETER. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | נִקְחַל | נִקְחַד | נִזְעַק | נִשְׁמַע | נִבְּשָׁה | נִסְבָּה |
| 3 f. | נִקְחְלָה | נִקְחְדָה | נִזְעַקְהָ | נִשְׁמַעְהָ | נִבְּשָׁהּ | נִסְבָּהּ |
| 2 m. | נִקְחַלְתָּ | נִקְחַדְתָּ | נִזְעַקְתָּ | נִשְׁמַעְתָּ | נִבְּשָׁתָּ | נִסְבָּוְתָּ |
| 2 f. | נִקְחַלְתְּ | נִקְחַדְתְּ | נִזְעַקְתְּ | נִשְׁמַעְתְּ | נִבְּשָׁתְּ | נִסְבָּוְתְּ |
| 1 com. | נִקְחַלְתִּי | נִקְחַדְתִּי | נִזְעַקְתִּי | נִשְׁמַעְתִּי | נִבְּשָׁתִי | נִסְבָּוְתִי |
| Plur. 3 com. | נִקְחַלּוּ | נִקְחַדּוּ | נִזְעַקּוּ | נִשְׁמַעּוּ | נִבְּשׁוּ | נִסְבּוּ |
| 2 m. | נִקְחַלְתֶּם | נִקְחַדְתֶּם | נִזְעַקְתֶּם | נִשְׁמַעְתֶּם | נִבְּשָׁתֶם | נִסְבּוּתֶם |
| 2 f. | נִקְחַלְתֶּן | נִקְחַדְתֶּן | נִזְעַקְתֶּן | נִשְׁמַעְתֶּן | נִבְּשָׁתֶן | נִסְבּוּתֶן |
| 1 com. | נִקְחַלְנוּ | נִקְחַדְנוּ | נִזְעַקְנוּ | נִשְׁמַעְנוּ | נִבְּשָׁנוּ | נִסְבּוּנוּ |
| INFINITIVE. | הִקְחַל | הִקְחַד | הִזְעַק | הִשְׁמַע | הִנְבְּשָׁה | הִסְבָּה |
| IMPERATIVE. | | | | | | |
| Sing. m. | הִקְחַל | הִקְחַד | הִזְעַק | הִשְׁמַע | הִנְבְּשָׁה | הִסְבָּה |
| f. | הִקְחְלִי | הִקְחְדִי | הִזְעַקִי | הִשְׁמַעִי | הִנְבְּשִׁי | הִסְבִּי |
| Plur. m. | הִקְחַלּוּ | הִקְחַדּוּ | הִזְעַקּוּ | הִשְׁמַעּוּ | הִנְבְּשׁוּ | הִסְבּוּ |
| f. | הִקְחַלְנָה | הִקְחַדְנָה | הִזְעַקְנָה | הִשְׁמַעְנָה | הִנְבְּשִׁנָה | הִסְבִּינָה |
| PRESENT. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יִקְחַל | יִקְחַד | יִזְעַק | יִשְׁמַע | יִנְבְּשָׁה | יִסְבָּה |
| 3 f. | תִּקְחַל | תִּקְחַד | תִּזְעַק | תִּשְׁמַע | תִּנְבְּשָׁה | תִּסְבָּה |
| 2 m. | תִּקְחַלְתָּ | תִּקְחַדְתָּ | תִּזְעַקְתָּ | תִּשְׁמַעְתָּ | תִּנְבְּשָׁתָּ | תִּסְבּוּתָּ |
| 2 f. | תִּקְחַלְתְּ | תִּקְחַדְתְּ | תִּזְעַקְתְּ | תִּשְׁמַעְתְּ | תִּנְבְּשָׁתְּ | תִּסְבּוּתְּ |
| 1 com. | אִקְחַל | אִקְחַד | אִזְעַק | אִשְׁמַע | אִנְבְּשָׁה | אִסְבָּה |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִקְחַלּוּ | יִקְחַדּוּ | יִזְעַקּוּ | יִשְׁמַעּוּ | יִנְבְּשׁוּ | יִסְבּוּ |
| 3 f. | תִּקְחַלְנָה | תִּקְחַדְנָה | תִּזְעַקְנָה | תִּשְׁמַעְנָה | תִּנְבְּשִׁנָה | תִּסְבִּינָה |
| 2 m. | תִּקְחַלְתֶּם | תִּקְחַדְתֶּם | תִּזְעַקְתֶּם | תִּשְׁמַעְתֶּם | תִּנְבְּשָׁתֶם | תִּסְבּוּתֶם |
| 2 f. | תִּקְחַלְתֶּן | תִּקְחַדְתֶּן | תִּזְעַקְתֶּן | תִּשְׁמַעְתֶּן | תִּנְבְּשָׁתֶן | תִּסְבּוּתֶן |
| 1 com. | נִקְחַל | נִקְחַד | נִזְעַק | נִשְׁמַע | נִבְּשָׁה | נִסְבָּה |
| Pres. apoc. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| PARTICIPLE. | נִקְחַל | נִקְחַד | נִזְעַק | נִשְׁמַע | נִבְּשָׁה | נִסְבָּה |

Paradigm of Verbs in NIPHAL.

| Verb. ִinit. | Verb. ִinit. | Verb. ִmed. | Verb. ִmed. | Verb. ִfinal. | Verb. ִfinal. |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| נִאָכַל | נִשָּׁב | נָקוּם | נָבוֹן | נִמְצָא | נִגְלָה |
| like first lett. gutt. | נִשָּׁבָה | נָקוּמָה | like נָקוּם | נִמְצָאָה | נִגְלָתָה |
| | נִשָּׁבֶתָ | נָקוּמוּתָ | | נִמְצָאֶתָ | נִגְלִיתָ |
| | נִשָּׁבֶתָה | נָקוּמוּתָה | | נִמְצָאֶתָה | נִגְלִיתָה |
| | נִשָּׁבֶתִי | נָקוּמוּתִי | | נִמְצָאֶתִי | נִגְלִיתִי |
| | נִשָּׁבֶיךָ | נָקוּמוֹיךָ | | נִמְצָאֶיךָ | נִגְלִיךָ |
| | נִשָּׁבֶתְכֶם | נָקוּמוּתְכֶם | | נִמְצָאֶתְכֶם | נִגְלִיתְכֶם |
| | נִשָּׁבֶתְכֶן | נָקוּמוּתְכֶן | | נִמְצָאֶתְכֶן | נִגְלִיתְכֶן |
| | נִשָּׁבְכֶם | נָקוּמוֹנְכֶם | | נִמְצָאֶנּוּ | נִגְלִינוּ |
| | | | | | |
| הִנָּכַל | הִנָּשָׁב | הִנָּקוּם | הִנָּבוֹן | הִנָּמְצָא | הִנָּגְלָה |
| הִנָּכַל &c. | הִנָּשָׁב | הִנָּקוּם | like הִנָּקוּם | הִנָּמְצָא | הִנָּגְלָה |
| | הִנָּשָׁבִי | הִנָּקוּמִי | | הִנָּמְצָאִי | הִנָּגְלִי |
| | הִנָּשָׁבֶיךָ | הִנָּקוּמוֹיךָ | | הִנָּמְצָאֶיךָ | הִנָּגְלִיךָ |
| | הִנָּשָׁבְכֶם | הִנָּקוּמוֹנְכֶם | | הִנָּמְצָאֶתְכֶם | הִנָּגְלִיתְכֶם |
| | | | | | |
| יִנָּכַל | יִנָּשָׁב | יִנָּקוּם | יִנָּבוֹן | יִנָּמְצָא | יִנָּגְלָה |
| as יִנָּכַד | יִנָּשָׁב | יִנָּקוּם | like the last. | יִנָּמְצָאָה | יִנָּגְלָתָה |
| | יִנָּשָׁבֶתָ | יִנָּקוּמוּתָ | | יִנָּמְצָאֶתָ | יִנָּגְלִיתָ |
| | יִנָּשָׁבֶתָה | יִנָּקוּמוּתָה | | יִנָּמְצָאֶתָה | יִנָּגְלִיתָה |
| | יִנָּשָׁבֶתִי | יִנָּקוּמוּתִי | | יִנָּמְצָאֶתִי | יִנָּגְלִיתִי |
| | יִנָּשָׁבֶיךָ | יִנָּקוּמוּתְכֶם | | יִנָּמְצָאֶתְכֶם | יִנָּגְלִיתְכֶם |
| | יִנָּשָׁבֶתְכֶם | יִנָּקוּמוּתְכֶם | | יִנָּמְצָאֶתְכֶם | יִנָּגְלִיתְכֶם |
| | יִנָּשָׁבֶתְכֶן | יִנָּקוּמוּתְכֶן | | יִנָּמְצָאֶתְכֶן | יִנָּגְלִיתְכֶן |
| | יִנָּשָׁבְכֶם | יִנָּקוּמוֹנְכֶם | | יִנָּמְצָאֶנּוּ | יִנָּגְלִינוּ |
| | יִנָּשָׁבְכֶן | יִנָּקוּמוֹנְכֶן | | | |
| | יִנָּשָׁבְכֶם | יִנָּקוּמוֹנְכֶם | | | |
| | | | | | |
| נִאָכַל | נִשָּׁב | נָקוּם | נָבוֹן | נִמְצָא | נִגְלָה |

יָלַל

Paradigm of Verbs in PIHEL.

| | Regular Verb. | Verb. 1 gutt. | Verb. 2 gutt. | Verb. 3 gutt. | Verb. 5 init. | Verb. דד. |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| PRETER. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | הָפִיל | עָפַד | פָּרַד | שָׁפַע | נָפַשׁ | סוֹבַב |
| 2 f. | הָפִילָה | | פָּרַחָה | שָׁפַעָה | | סוֹבַבָּה |
| 2 m. | הָפִילָתָה | regular. | פָּרַחָתָה | שָׁפַעָתָה | regular. | סוֹבַבָּתָה |
| 2 f. | הָפִילָתָה | | פָּרַחָתָה | שָׁפַעָתָה | | סוֹבַבָּתָה |
| 1 com. | הָפִילָתִי | | פָּרַחָתִי | שָׁפַעָתִי | | סוֹבַבָּתִי |
| Plur. 3 com. | הָפִילוּ | | פָּרְכוּ | שָׁפְעוּ | | סוֹבְבוּ |
| 2 m. | הָפִילְתֶּם | | פָּרַחְתֶּם | שָׁפַעְתֶּם | | סוֹבַבְתֶּם |
| 2 f. | הָפִילְתֶּן | | פָּרַחְתֶּן | שָׁפַעְתֶּן | | סוֹבַבְתֶּן |
| 1 com. | הָפִילְנוּ | | פָּרַכְנוּ | שָׁפַעְנוּ | | סוֹבַבְנוּ |
| INFINITIVE. | הָפִיל | עָפַד | פָּרַד | שָׁפַע | נָפַשׁ | סוֹבַב |
| IMPERATIVE. | | | | | | |
| Sing. m. | הָפִיל | עָפַד | פָּרַד | שָׁפַע | נָפַשׁ | סוֹבַב |
| f. | הָפִילִי | reg. | פָּרַכִּי | שָׁפַעִי | &c. | סוֹבַבִּי |
| Plur. m. | הָפִילוּ | | פָּרְכוּ | שָׁפְעוּ | | סוֹבְבוּ |
| f. | הָפִילְנָה | | פָּרַכְנָה | שָׁפַעְנָה | | סוֹבַבְנָה |
| PRESENT. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יִהְפִּיל | יַעְפִּיד | יִפְרֹד | יִשְׁפַּע | יִנָּפֵשׁ | יִסוֹבֵב |
| 3 f. | תִּהְפִּיל | | תִּפְרֹחַ | תִּשְׁפַּע | &c. | תִּסוֹבֵב |
| 2 m. | תִּהְפִּיל | | תִּפְרֹחַ | תִּשְׁפַּע | | תִּסוֹבֵב |
| 2 f. | תִּהְפִּילִי | regular. | תִּפְרֹכִי | תִּשְׁפַּעִי | | תִּסוֹבֵבִי |
| 1 com. | אֶהְפִּיל | | אֶפְרֹחַ | אֶשְׁפַּע | | אֶסוֹבֵב |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִהְפִּלוּ | | יִפְרְכוּ | יִשְׁפְּעוּ | | יִסוֹבְבוּ |
| 3 f. | תִּהְפִּילְנָה | | תִּפְרֹכְנָה | תִּשְׁפַּעְנָה | | תִּסוֹבְבְנָה |
| 2 m. | תִּהְפִּלוּ | | תִּפְרְכוּ | תִּשְׁפְּעוּ | | תִּסוֹבְבוּ |
| 2 f. | תִּהְפִּילְנָה | | תִּפְרֹכְנָה | תִּשְׁפַּעְנָה | | תִּסוֹבְבְנָה |
| 1 com. | נִהְפִּיל | | נִפְרֹד | נִשְׁפַּע | | נִסוֹבֵב |
| PRES. apoc. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| PARTICIPLE. | מִהָּפִיל | מֵעָפַד | מִפְּרֹד | מִשְׁפַּע | מִנָּפֵשׁ | מִסוֹבֵב |

Paradigm of Verbs in PUHAL.

| | Regular Verb. | Verb. 1 gutt. | Verb. 2 gutt. | Verb. 3 gutt. | Verb. 5 init. | Verb. 4d. |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| PRETER. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | הָפִיל | עָפַד | בָּרַךְ | שָׁמַע | נָגַשׁ | סִוֵּב |
| 3 f. | הָפִילָה | | בָּרְכָה | שָׁמְעָה | | סִוְּבָה |
| 2 m. | הָפִילְתָּ | regular. | בָּרַכְתָּ | שָׁמַעְתָּ | regular. | סִוְּבַתָּ |
| 2 f. | הָפִילְתְּ | | בָּרַכְתְּ | שָׁמַעְתְּ | | סִוְּבַתְּ |
| 1 com. | הָפִילְתִּי | | בָּרַכְתִּי | שָׁמַעְתִּי | | סִוְּבַתִּי |
| Plur. 3 com. | הָפִילוּ | | בָּרְכוּ | שָׁמְעוּ | | סִוְּבוּ |
| 2 m. | הָפִילְתֶּם | | בָּרַכְתֶּם | שָׁמַעְתֶּם | | סִוְּבַתֶּם |
| 2 f. | הָפִילְתֶּן | | בָּרַכְתֶּן | שָׁמַעְתֶּן | | סִוְּבַתֶּן |
| 1 com. | הָפִילְנוּ | | בָּרַכְנוּ | שָׁמַעְנוּ | | סִוְּבַנוּ |
| INFINITIVE. | הָפִיל | עָפַד | בָּרַךְ | שָׁמַע | נָגַשׁ | סִוֵּב |
| IMPERATIVE. | None. | | | | | |
| Sing. m. | | | | | | |
| f. | | | | | | |
| Plur. m. | | | | | | |
| f. | | | | | | |
| PRESENT. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יָהֵפֵל | יַעֲפֹד | יִבְרַךְ | יִשְׁמַע | יִנָּגֵשׁ | יִסְוֵב |
| 3 f. | תִּהְיֶה | | תִּבְרַךְ | תִּשְׁמַע | | תִּסְוֵב |
| 2 m. | תִּהְיֶה | &c. | תִּבְרַךְ | תִּשְׁמַע | &c. | תִּסְוֵב |
| 2 f. | תִּהְיֶיךָ | | תִּבְרְכִי | תִּשְׁמְעִי | | תִּסְוֵבִי |
| 1 com. | אֶהְיֶה | | אֶבְרַךְ | אֶשְׁמַע | | אֶסְוֵב |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִהְיוּ | | יִבְרְכוּ | יִשְׁמְעוּ | | יִסְוֵבוּ |
| 3 f. | תִּהְיֶינָה | | תִּבְרַכְנָה | תִּשְׁמַעְנָה | | תִּסְוֵבְנָה |
| 2 m. | תִּהְיֶינָה | | תִּבְרְכוּ | תִּשְׁמְעוּ | | תִּסְוֵבוּ |
| 2 f. | תִּהְיֶינָה | | תִּבְרַכְנָה | תִּשְׁמַעְנָה | | תִּסְוֵבְנָה |
| 1 com. | נִהְיֶה | | נִבְרַךְ | נִשְׁמַע | | נִסְוֵב |
| PRES. apoc. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| PARTICIPLE. | מִהָּפִיל | מֵעָפַד | מִבְּרַךְ | מִשְׁמַע | מִנָּגֵשׁ | מִסְוֵב |

Paradigm of Verbs in PUHAL.

| Verb. ִinit. | Verb. ִ or ִinit. | Verb. ִ med. | Verb. ִ med. | Verb. ִ final. | Verb. ִ final. |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| אָפֵל | יִשָּׁב | יִשָּׁב | הוֹמָם | מִשָּׂא | גָּלָה |
| regular. | regular. | regular. | הוֹמָמָה | מִשָּׂאָה | גָּלָהָה |
| | | | הוֹמָמָתָ | מִשָּׂאָתָ | גָּלָהֶתָ |
| | | | הוֹמָמָתִי | מִשָּׂאָתִי | גָּלָהִיתִי |
| | | | הוֹמָמִי | מִשָּׂאִי | גָּלִי |
| | | | הוֹמָמָם | מִשָּׂאָם | גָּלִיָם |
| | | | הוֹמָמָן | מִשָּׂאָן | גָּלִיָן |
| | | | הוֹמָמְנוּ | מִשָּׂאָנוּ | גָּלִינוּ |
| אָפֵל | יִשָּׁב | יִשָּׁב | הוֹמָם | מִשָּׂא | גָּלָה |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| יִאָפֵל | יִשָּׁב | יִשָּׁב | יִהוֹמָם | יִבֹּקֵן | יִמְשָׂא | יִגָּלָה |
| &c. | &c. | &c. | יִהוֹמָם | like the last. | יִמְשָׂא | יִתְגָּלָה |
| | | | יִתְהוֹמָם | | יִתְמְשָׂא | יִתְגָּלָה |
| | | | יִתְהוֹמָמִי | | יִתְמְשָׂאִי | יִתְגָּלִי |
| | | | יִתְהוֹמָם | | יִתְמְשָׂא | יִתְגָּלָה |
| | | | יִתְהוֹמָמִי | | יִתְמְשָׂאִי | יִתְגָּלִי |
| | | | יִתְהוֹמָמָה | | יִתְמְשָׂאָה | יִתְגָּלִיָה |
| | | | יִתְהוֹמָמָתָ | | יִתְמְשָׂאָתָ | יִתְגָּלִיָתָ |
| | | | יִתְהוֹמָמָתִי | | יִתְמְשָׂאָתִי | יִתְגָּלִיָתִי |
| | | | יִתְהוֹמָמָם | | יִתְמְשָׂאָם | יִתְגָּלִיָם |
| | | | יִתְהוֹמָמָן | | יִתְמְשָׂאָן | יִתְגָּלִיָן |
| | | | יִתְהוֹמָמְנוּ | | יִתְמְשָׂאָנוּ | יִתְגָּלִינוּ |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| מִיִּשְׁבָּ | מִיִּשְׁבָּ | מִיִּשְׁבָּ | מִיִּהוֹמָם | מִיִּבֹּקֵן | מִיִּמְשָׂא | מִיִּגָּלָה |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

Paradigm of Verbs in Hiphhil.

| | Regular Verb. | Verb. 1 gutt. | Verb. 2 gutt. | Verb. 3 gutt. | Verb. 5 init. | Verb. ד. |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| PRETER. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | הִקְטִיל | הִעֲמִיד | הִזְעִיק | הִשְׁמִיעַ | הִגִּישׁ | הִקָּב |
| 2 f. | הִקְטִילָהּ | הִעֲמִידָהּ | | הִשְׁמִיעָהּ | הִגִּישָׁהּ | הִקָּבָהּ |
| 2 m. | הִקְטִילְתָּ | הִעֲמִידְתָּ | regular. | הִשְׁמַעְתָּ | הִגִּישְׁתָּ | הִקָּבֹתָ |
| 2 f. | הִקְטִילְתְּ | הִעֲמִידְתְּ | | הִשְׁמַעְתְּ | הִגִּישְׁתְּ | הִקָּבֹתְ |
| 1 com. | הִקְטִילְתִּי | הִעֲמִידְתִּי | | הִשְׁמַעְתִּי | הִגִּישְׁתִּי | הִקָּבֹתִי |
| Plur. 3 com. | הִקְטִילוּ | הִעֲמִידוּ | | הִשְׁמִיעוּ | הִגִּישוּ | הִקָּבוּ |
| 2 m. | הִקְטִילְתֶּם | הִעֲמִידְתֶּם | | הִשְׁמַעְתֶּם | הִגִּישְׁתֶּם | הִקָּבֹתֶם |
| 2 f. | הִקְטִילְתֶּן | הִעֲמִידְתֶּן | | הִשְׁמַעְתֶּן | הִגִּישְׁתֶּן | הִקָּבֹתֶן |
| 1 com. | הִקְטִילְנוּ | הִעֲמִידְנוּ | | הִשְׁמַעְנוּ | הִגִּישְׁנוּ | הִקָּבֹנוּ |
| INFINITIVE. | הִקְטִיל | הִעֲמִיד | הִזְעִיק | הִשְׁמִיעַ | הִגִּישׁ | הִקָּב |
| IMPERATIVE. | | | | | | |
| Sing. m. | הִקְטֵל | הִעֲמֵד | הִזְעֵק | הִשְׁמַע | הִגִּישׁ | הִקָּב |
| f. | הִקְטִילִי | הִעֲמִידִי | | הִשְׁמִיעִי | הִגִּישִׁי | הִקָּבִי |
| Plur. m. | הִקְטִילוּ | הִעֲמִידוּ | &c. | הִשְׁמִיעוּ | הִגִּישוּ | הִקָּבוּ |
| f. | הִקְטִילְנָה | הִעֲמִידְנָה | | הִשְׁמַעְנָה | הִגִּישְׁנָה | הִקָּבִינָה |
| PRESENT. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יִקְטִיל | יִעֲמִיד | יִזְעִיק | יִשְׁמִיעַ | יִגִּישׁ | יִקָּב |
| 3 f. | תִּקְטִיל | תִּעֲמִיד | | תִּשְׁמִיעַ | תִּגִּישׁ | תִּקָּב |
| 2 m. | תִּקְטִיל | תִּעֲמִיד | &c. | תִּשְׁמִיעַ | תִּגִּישׁ | תִּקָּב |
| 2 f. | תִּקְטִילִי | תִּעֲמִידִי | | תִּשְׁמִיעִי | תִּגִּישִׁי | תִּקָּבִי |
| 1 com. | אִקְטִיל | אִעֲמִיד | | אִשְׁמִיעַ | אִגִּישׁ | אִקָּב |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִקְטִילוּ | יִעֲמִידוּ | | יִשְׁמִיעוּ | יִגִּישוּ | יִקָּבוּ |
| 3 f. | תִּקְטִילְנָה | תִּעֲמִידְנָה | | תִּשְׁמַעְנָה | תִּגִּישְׁנָה | תִּקָּבִינָה |
| 2 m. | תִּקְטִילוּ | תִּעֲמִידוּ | | תִּשְׁמִיעוּ | תִּגִּישוּ | תִּקָּבוּ |
| 2 f. | תִּקְטִילְנָה | תִּעֲמִידְנָה | | תִּשְׁמַעְנָה | תִּגִּישְׁנָה | תִּקָּבִינָה |
| 1 com. | נִקְטִיל | נִעֲמִיד | | נִשְׁמִיעַ | נִגִּישׁ | נִקָּב |
| PRES. apoc. | יִקְטֵל | יִעֲמֵד | יִזְעֵק | יִשְׁמַע | יִגִּשׁ | — |
| PARTICIPLE. | מִקְטִיל | מִעֲמִיד | מִזְעִיק | מִשְׁמִיעַ | מִגִּישׁ | מִקָּב |

Paradigm of Verbs in HIPHHIL.

[illegible]

Paradigm of Verbs in HOPHAL.

| PRETER. | Regular Verb. | Verb. 1 gutt. | Verb. 2 gutt. | Verb. 3 gutt. | Verb. 5 init. | Verb. דף |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Sing. 3 m. | הִקְטִיל | הִעֲמִיד | הִזְעִק | הִשְׁמַע | הִנָּשׂ | הִוֹסֵב |
| 3 f. | הִקְטִילָהּ | הִעֲמִידָהּ | הִזְעִקָהּ | הִשְׁמַעָהּ | הִנָּשָׂהּ | הִוֹסְבָהּ |
| 2 m. | הִקְטַלְתָּ | הִעֲמַדְתָּ | הִזְעַקְתָּ | הִשְׁמַעְתָּ | הִנָּשַׁתָּ | הִוֹסְבוֹתָ |
| 2 f. | הִקְטַלְתְּ | הִעֲמַדְתְּ | הִזְעַקְתְּ | הִשְׁמַעְתְּ | הִנָּשַׁתְּ | הִוֹסְבוֹתְ |
| 1 com. | הִקְטַלְתִּי | הִעֲמַדְתִּי | הִזְעַקְתִּי | הִשְׁמַעְתִּי | הִנָּשַׁתִּי | הִוֹסְבוֹתִי |
| Plur. 3 com. | הִקְטִילוּ | הִעֲמִידוּ | הִזְעִקוּ | הִשְׁמַעוּ | הִנָּשׂוּ | הִוֹסְבוּ |
| 2 m. | הִקְטַלְתֶּם | הִעֲמַדְתֶּם | הִזְעַקְתֶּם | הִשְׁמַעְתֶּם | הִנָּשַׁתֶּם | הִוֹסְבוֹתֶם |
| 2 f. | הִקְטַלְתֶּן | הִעֲמַדְתֶּן | הִזְעַקְתֶּן | הִשְׁמַעְתֶּן | הִנָּשַׁתֶּן | הִוֹסְבוֹתֶן |
| 1 com. | הִקְטַלְנוּ | הִעֲמַדְנוּ | הִזְעַקְנוּ | הִשְׁמַעְנוּ | הִנָּשַׁנוּ | הִוֹסְבוֹנוּ |

INFINITIVE. הִקְטִיל הִעֲמִיד הִזְעִק הִשְׁמַע הִנָּשׂ הִוֹסֵב

IMPERATIVE.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| Sing. m. | } None. |
| f. | |
| Plur. m. | |
| f. | |

PRESENT.

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Sing. 3 m. | יִקְטֹל | יִעֲמִיד | יִזְעֹק | יִשְׁמַע | יִנָּשׂ | יִוֹסֵב |
| 3 f. | תִּקְטֹל | תִּעֲמִיד | תִּזְעֹק | תִּשְׁמַע | תִּנָּשׂ | תִּוֹסֵב |
| 2 m. | תִּקְטֹל | תִּעֲמִיד | תִּזְעֹק | תִּשְׁמַע | תִּנָּשׂ | תִּוֹסֵב |
| 2 f. | תִּקְטֹלִי | תִּעֲמִידִי | תִּזְעֹקִי | תִּשְׁמַעִי | תִּנָּשִׂי | תִּוֹסְבִי |
| 1 com. | אִקְטֹל | אִעֲמִיד | אִזְעֹק | אִשְׁמַע | אִנָּשׂ | אִוֹסֵב |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִקְטֹלוּ | יִעֲמִידוּ | יִזְעֹקוּ | יִשְׁמַעוּ | יִנָּשׂוּ | יִוֹסְבוּ |
| 3 f. | תִּקְטֹלְנָהּ | תִּעֲמִידְנָהּ | תִּזְעֹקְנָהּ | תִּשְׁמַעְנָהּ | תִּנָּשְׁנָהּ | תִּוֹסְבִינָהּ |
| 2 m. | תִּקְטֹלוּ | תִּעֲמִידוּ | תִּזְעֹקוּ | תִּשְׁמַעוּ | תִּנָּשׂוּ | תִּוֹסְבוּ |
| 2 f. | תִּקְטֹלְנָהּ | תִּעֲמִידְנָהּ | תִּזְעֹקְנָהּ | תִּשְׁמַעְנָהּ | תִּנָּשְׁנָהּ | תִּוֹסְבִינָהּ |
| 1 com. | נִקְטֹל | נִעֲמִיד | נִזְעֹק | נִשְׁמַע | נִנָּשׂ | נִוֹסֵב |

PRES. apoc. — — — — —

PARTICIPLE. מִקְטִיל מִעֲמִיד מִזְעֹק מִשְׁמַע מִנָּשׂ מִוֹסֵב

Paradigm of Verbs in HOPHAL.

| Verb. X init. | Verb. S or S init. | Verb. S med. | Verb. S med. | Verb. X final. | Verb. X final. |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| הִאָּקַל | הוֹשֵׁב | הוֹקֵם | הוֹבֵן | הִמָּאָא | הִנָּלָה |
| like הַעֲמִיד | הוֹשִׁיבָה | הוֹקֵמָה | like the last. | הִמָּאָאָה | הִנָּלָתָה |
| | הוֹשִׁיבָתְּ | הוֹקֵמָתְּ | | הִמָּאָאָתְּ | הִנָּלִיתְּ |
| | הוֹשִׁיבִיתְּ | הוֹקֵמִיתְּ | | הִמָּאָאָתְּ | הִנָּלִיתְּ |
| | הוֹשִׁיבֵנִי | הוֹקֵמֵנִי | | הִמָּאָאָתִי | הִנָּלִיתִי |
| | הוֹשִׁיבִי | הוֹקֵמִי | | הִמָּאָאָו | הִנָּלִי |
| | הוֹשִׁיבְתֶּם | הוֹקֵמְתֶּם | | הִמָּאָאָתֶם | הִנָּלִיתֶם |
| | הוֹשִׁיבֻן | הוֹקֵמֻן | | הִמָּאָאָוּ | הִנָּלִיתוּ |
| | הוֹשִׁיבֵנוּ | הוֹקֵמֵנוּ | | הִמָּאָאָנוּ | הִנָּלִינוּ |
| הִאָּקַל | הוֹשֵׁב | הוֹקֵם | הוֹבֵן | הִמָּאָא | הִנָּלָה |

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| יִאָּקַל | יֹושֵׁב | יֹוֵם | יֹוֵם | יִמָּאָא | יִנָּלָה |
| | הַיֹּושֵׁב | | הַיֹּוֵם | הַיִּמָּאָא | הַיִּנָּלָה |
| &c. | תֹּושֵׁב | &c. | תֹּוֵם | &c. | תִּנָּלָה |
| | תֹּושְׁבִי | | תֹּושְׁבִי | תִּמָּאָאִי | תִּנָּלִי |
| | אֹושֵׁב | | אֹוֵם | אִמָּאָא | אִנָּלָה |
| | יֹושְׁבִי | | יֹוֵם | יִמָּאָאוּ | יִנָּלִי |
| | תֹּושְׁבָנָה | | תֹּושְׁבָנָה | תִּמָּאָאָנָה | תִּנָּלִינָה |
| | תֹּושְׁבִי | | תֹּושְׁבִי | תִּמָּאָאָוּ | תִּנָּלִי |
| | תֹּושְׁבָנָה | | תֹּושְׁבָנָה | תִּמָּאָאָנָה | תִּנָּלִינָה |
| | נֹושֵׁב | | נֹוֵם | נִמָּאָא | נִנָּלָה |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| מִאָּקַל | מִוֹשֵׁב | מִוֹשֵׁב | מִוֹקֵם | מִוֹבֵן | מִמָּאָא | מִנָּלָה |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|

Paradigm of Verbs in HITHPAHEL.

| | Regular Verb. | Verb. 1 gutt. | Verb. 2 gutt. | Verb. 3 gutt. | Verb. 5 init. | Verb. דד. |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| PRETER. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | הִתְחַמֵּל | הִתְעַמֵּד | הִתְפַּקֵּד | הִתְנַבֵּשׁ | הִתְנַבֵּשׁ | הִתְבּוֹלֵל |
| 3 f. | הִתְחַמְּלָה | | הִתְפַּקְּדָה | הִתְנַבְּחָה | | הִתְבּוֹלְלָה |
| 2 m. | הִתְחַמְּלָתָּ | regular. | הִתְפַּקְּדָתָּ | הִתְנַבְּחָתָּ | regular. | הִתְבּוֹלְלָתָּ |
| 2 f. | הִתְחַמְּלָתְּ | | הִתְפַּקְּדָתְּ | הִתְנַבְּחָתְּ | | הִתְבּוֹלְלָתְּ |
| 1 com. | הִתְחַמְּלָתִי | | הִתְפַּקְּדָתִי | הִתְנַבְּחָתִי | | הִתְבּוֹלְלָתִי |
| Plur. 3 com. | הִתְחַמְּלוּ | | הִתְפַּקְּדוּ | הִתְנַבְּחוּ | | הִתְבּוֹלְלוּ |
| 2 m. | הִתְחַמְּלָתֶם | | הִתְפַּקְּדָתֶם | הִתְנַבְּחָתֶם | | הִתְבּוֹלְלָתֶם |
| 2 f. | הִתְחַמְּלָתֶנּוּ | | הִתְפַּקְּדָתֶנּוּ | הִתְנַבְּחָתֶנּוּ | | הִתְבּוֹלְלָתֶנּוּ |
| 1 com. | הִתְחַמְּלָנוּ | | הִתְפַּקְּדָנוּ | הִתְנַבְּחָנוּ | | הִתְבּוֹלְלָנוּ |
| INFINITIVE. | הִתְחַמֵּל | הִתְעַמֵּד | הִתְפַּקֵּד | הִתְנַבֵּשׁ | הִתְנַבֵּשׁ | הִתְבּוֹלֵל |
| IMPERATIVE. | | | | | | |
| Sing. m. | הִתְחַמֵּל | הִתְעַמֵּד | הִתְפַּקֵּד | הִתְנַבֵּשׁ | | הִתְבּוֹלֵל |
| f. | הִתְחַמְּלִי | | הִתְפַּקְּדִי | הִתְנַבְּחִי | &c. | הִתְבּוֹלְלִי |
| Plur. m. | הִתְחַמְּלוּ | | הִתְפַּקְּדוּ | הִתְנַבְּחוּ | | הִתְבּוֹלְלוּ |
| f. | הִתְחַמְּלֶנּוּ | | הִתְפַּקְּדֶנּוּ | הִתְנַבְּחֶנּוּ | | הִתְבּוֹלְלֶנּוּ |
| PRESENT. | | | | | | |
| Sing. 3 m. | יִתְחַמֵּל | יִתְעַמֵּד | יִתְפַּקֵּד | יִתְנַבֵּשׁ | יִתְנַבֵּשׁ | יִתְבּוֹלֵל |
| 3 f. | יִתְחַמְּלָה | | יִתְפַּקְּדָה | יִתְנַבְּחָה | &c. | יִתְבּוֹלְלָה |
| 2 m. | יִתְחַמְּלָתָּ | &c. | יִתְפַּקְּדָתָּ | יִתְנַבְּחָתָּ | regular. | יִתְבּוֹלְלָתָּ |
| 2 f. | יִתְחַמְּלָתְּ | | יִתְפַּקְּדָתְּ | יִתְנַבְּחָתְּ | | יִתְבּוֹלְלָתְּ |
| 1 com. | יִתְחַמְּלָתִי | | יִתְפַּקְּדָתִי | יִתְנַבְּחָתִי | | יִתְבּוֹלְלָתִי |
| Plur. 3 m. | יִתְחַמְּלוּ | | יִתְפַּקְּדוּ | יִתְנַבְּחוּ | | יִתְבּוֹלְלוּ |
| 3 f. | יִתְחַמְּלֶנּוּ | | יִתְפַּקְּדֶנּוּ | יִתְנַבְּחֶנּוּ | | יִתְבּוֹלְלֶנּוּ |
| 2 m. | יִתְחַמְּלָתֶם | | יִתְפַּקְּדָתֶם | יִתְנַבְּחָתֶם | | יִתְבּוֹלְלָתֶם |
| 2 f. | יִתְחַמְּלָתֶנּוּ | | יִתְפַּקְּדָתֶנּוּ | יִתְנַבְּחָתֶנּוּ | | יִתְבּוֹלְלָתֶנּוּ |
| 1 com. | יִתְחַמְּלָנוּ | | יִתְפַּקְּדָנוּ | יִתְנַבְּחָנוּ | | יִתְבּוֹלְלָנוּ |
| Pres. apoc. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| PARTICIPLE. | מִתְחַמֵּל | מִתְעַמֵּד | מִתְפַּקֵּד | מִתְנַבֵּשׁ | מִתְנַבֵּשׁ | מִתְבּוֹלֵל |

Paradigm of Verbs in HITHPAHEL.

| Verb. ִּי init. | Verb. ִּי init. | Verb. ִּי init. | Verb. ִּי med. | Verb. ִּי med. | Verb. ִּי final. | Verb. ִּי final. |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| הִתְאַפֵּל | הִתְאַפֵּל | הִתְאַפֵּל | הִתְקוּמָם | הִתְבֹּנֵן | הִתְמַאֵא | הִתְנַלָּה |
| regular. | regular. | regular. | הִתְקוּמָהּ | like the last. | הִתְמַאֵהָ | הִתְנַלָּהָ |
| | | | הִתְקוּמָמֶה | | הִתְמַאֵאֶה | הִתְנַלָּיֶה |
| | | | הִתְקוּמָמֶת | | הִתְמַאֵאֶת | הִתְנַלָּיֶת |
| | | | הִתְקוּמָמֶי | | הִתְמַאֵאֶי | הִתְנַלָּיֶי |
| | | | הִתְקוּמָמוּ | | הִתְמַאֵאוּ | הִתְנַלָּוּ |
| | | | הִתְקוּמָמָם | | הִתְמַאֵאָם | הִתְנַלָּיָם |
| | | | הִתְקוּמָמָן | | הִתְמַאֵאָן | הִתְנַלָּיָן |
| | | | הִתְקוּמָמָנוּ | | הִתְמַאֵאָנוּ | הִתְנַלָּינוּ |
| | | | | | | |
| הִתְאַפֵּל | הִתְאַפֵּל | הִתְאַפֵּל | הִתְקוּמָם | הִתְבֹּנֵן | הִתְמַאֵא | הִתְנַלָּת |
| &c. | &c. | &c. | הִתְקוּמָמִי | &c | הִתְמַאֵאִי | הִתְנַלָּיִי |
| | | | הִתְקוּמָמוּ | | הִתְמַאֵאוּ | הִתְנַלָּוּ |
| | | | הִתְקוּמָמָהּ | | הִתְמַאֵאָהּ | הִתְנַלָּיָהּ |
| | | | הִתְקוּמָמָהּ | | הִתְמַאֵאָהּ | הִתְנַלָּיָהּ |
| | | | | | | |
| יִתְאַפֵּל | יִתְאַפֵּל | יִתְאַפֵּל | יִתְקוּמָם | יִתְבֹּנֵן | יִתְמַאֵא | יִתְנַלָּה |
| &c. | &c. | regular. | יִתְקוּמָם | like the last. | יִתְמַאֵא | יִתְנַלָּה |
| | | | יִתְקוּמָם | | יִתְמַאֵא | יִתְנַלָּה |
| | | | יִתְקוּמָמִי | | יִתְמַאֵאִי | יִתְנַלָּיִי |
| | | | יִתְקוּמָמָם | | יִתְמַאֵאָם | יִתְנַלָּיָם |
| | | | יִתְקוּמָמוּ | | יִתְמַאֵאוּ | יִתְנַלָּוּ |
| | | | יִתְקוּמָמָהּ | | יִתְמַאֵאָהּ | יִתְנַלָּיָהּ |
| | | | יִתְקוּמָמָהּ | | יִתְמַאֵאָהּ | יִתְנַלָּיָהּ |
| | | | יִתְקוּמָמָהּ | | יִתְמַאֵאָהּ | יִתְנַלָּיָהּ |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | יִתְנַלָּל |
| | | | | | | |
| מִתְאַפֵּל | מִתְאַפֵּל | מִתְאַפֵּל | מִתְקוּמָם | מִתְבֹּנֵן | מִתְמַאֵא | מִתְנַלָּה |

VERBS FOR WRITING OUT.

§. 25. 1. Regular verb, שָׁפַט, he judged ; כָּתַב, he wrote ; דָּבַר, he spake.

First Guttural, עָבַר, he passed over ; חָכַם, he was wise ; הָרַג, he killed.

2. Guttural and ר as the 2d consonant, אָחַר, he was behind ; טָהַר, he was clean ; שָׁאַל, he asked ; גָּרַשׁ, he drove out.

3. Guttural שָׁלַח, he sent ; זָרַע, he sowed ; גָּבַהּ, he was high. נָפַל, he fell ; נָגַע, he touched ; נָצַר, he kept ; נָתַן, he gave.

עָזַר or דָּוָה, he strengthened ; הָלַל, he praised ; צָרַר, he bound up ; חָנַן, he was gracious.

אָבַד, he perished ; אָמַר, he said ; אָהַב, he loved.

יָרַד, he descended ; יָדַע, he knew ; יָלַד, he bare ; יָקָר, he was precious.

יָנַק, proper, he sucked ; יָשַׁר, he was straight ; יָלַל, he yelled.

יָצַע, defective, he strewed ; יָצַת, he kindled ; יָצַק, he poured.

שׁוּב, to return ; מוּת, to die ; בוּשׁ, to be ashamed ; בּוֹא, to come.

גִּיל, to exult ; רִיב, to strive ; שִׁית, to place.

בָּרָא, he created ; יָרָא, he was afraid ; חָטָא, he sinned ; נָשָׂא, he lifted up.

עָלָה, he ascended ; רָאָה, he saw ; נָכַח, he smote ; חָרָה, he was hot ; אָתָּה, he came ; אָפָּה, he cooked.

N. B.—The student, before writing out any of these verbs, will do well to consult the Lexicon.

VERB WITH SUFFIXES.

| | 1 pers. sing. | 2 sing. m. | 2 sing. f. | 3 sing. m. | 3 sing. f. | 1 pers. pl. | 2 pl. m. | 2 pl. f. | 3 pl. m. | 3 pl. f. |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Pret. Kal 3 m. | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְנוּ | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| 3 f. | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְנוּ | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| 2 m. | וְיָצַקְתָּ | — | — | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְנוּ | — | — | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| 2 f. | וְיָצַקְתְּ | — | — | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְנוּ | — | — | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| 1 com. | — | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתְּ | — | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| 3 c. | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| 2 m. | וְיָצַקְתָּ | — | — | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְתָּ | — | — | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| 1 com. | — | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתְּ | — | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| Infinitive Kal | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְנוּ | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| Imperative Kal | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְנוּ | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| Future Kal 3 m. | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְנוּ | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| With 2 en- thetic 3 m. | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְנוּ | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| Plural 3 m. | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְנוּ | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |
| Praet. Piel | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתָּ | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְתִּי | וְיָצַקְתְּ | וְיָצַקְנוּ | וְיָצַקְתֶּם | וְיָצַקְתֶּן | וְיָצַקְוּ | וְיָצַקְוּ |

NOUNS.

§. 26. Nouns may be divided into three classes :—

I. Those consisting simply of the stem-letters.

II. Those formed by reduplication of one or more of the stem-letters.

III. Those formed by extraneous addition.

I. (1.) Of the first-class the simplest are those, originally monosyllables, having the toned vowel attached to the first stem-letter, whose original forms, *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, have a helping vowel Segol, or with Guttural, Pathach, added, and now usually appear in the forms *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, sometimes called Segolates. The signification was originally and is frequently abstract.

(2.) Those having the toned vowel attached to the second stem-letter, and thereby proclaiming their nearer relationship to the verb. The forms are *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, including adjectives, participles, and substantives.

(3.) Those whose characteristic is a long unchangeable vowel, not belonging to the root, the forms are *הָטַל*, partic., and *הָטַל*, substantive.

II. (1.) Those formed by reduplication of the middle letter, of which the forms are *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*.

(2.) By the reduplication of the last consonant *הָטַל*.

(3.) By the reduplication of the two last *הָטַל*; in all which cases the reduplication has the same effect on the signification as in the Piel conjugation.

III. Of these are, (1.) Rare formations, *א*, *ה*, or *י*, prefixed, as, *אֶבְיָר*, *חֵיכֶל*, *יָרִיב*, *יִצְהָר*.

(2.) Those commonly occurring; (a) having a Mem prefixed, which is probably an abbreviation of *מִי*, *who*; *מָה*, *what*. To the former belong the participles, *מְהַטֵּל*, *מְהַטֵּל*, &c.; and to the latter a large number of substantives of the forms, *מְהַטֵּל*, *מְהַטֵּל*, *מְהַטֵּל*; (b) having a ת prefixed, and generally forming abstract substantives, *תְּהַטֵּל*, *תְּהַטֵּל*, &c., &c.; (c) those having an appended syllable, *ân*, or *âm*, *ôn* or *ôm*, forming both adjectives and abstract nouns, *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*, *הָטַל*.

In the proper names *שְׁלֹמֹה* and *שִׁילֹה*, the *ל* is supposed to have been dropped; (d) an appended *י*— as a termination, forming

adjectives from any substantive, but especially from proper names, as, עֵבְרִי, Hebrew ; מִצְרִי, Egyptian.

GENDER.

§. 27. Nouns have only two Genders, masculine and feminine. The feminine termination is הַ—, like the *a* of Latin and Greek, or ת, * יִתְ— from יִ. But many nouns are feminine which have not these terminations, as,—

1. All names of females. 2. Names of countries and cities. 3. The double members of the body, as, עֵינַי, the eye ; אָזְנוֹ, the ear, &c.

NUMBER OF NOUNS.

§. 28. There are three numbers, singular, plural, and the dual, which is confined chiefly to those things which are double by nature or art.

The plural terminations are ים— and ות the former of which is usually the masculine, and the latter the feminine termination, though there are masculines like אֲבוֹת fathers, which have the latter termination ; and feminines as נָשִׁים women, which have the former termination.

These terminations have the tone, and therefore, when added to words whose vowels are capable of change, sometimes shorten and sometimes destroy them, as,—

| | | |
|---------|------------|------------|
| גָּדוֹל | גְּדוּלִים | גְּדוּלוֹת |
| רָשָׁע | רָשָׁעִים | רָשָׁעוֹת |
| חָכָם | חֲכָמִים | חֲכָמוֹת |

The termination of the dual is ים—, as, אָזְנַיִם, two ears ; יָדַיִם, two hands, &c., &c.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§. 29. The Comparative is expressed by the preposition מִן *from*, following [like the ablative in Latin, &c.]. The Superlative by repetition, or by prepositions, &c.

REGIMEN, CONSTRUCTED STATE.

§. 30. There is little in Hebrew analogous to the Latin and Greek

* This feminine termination has the tone, and therefore when added to the masculine, destroys the vowel most remote from it, if that vowel be changeable ; as, שְׂמוֹנָה, שְׁמוֹנָה : שְׂמוֹר, שְׁמוֹרָה.

declensions. When a Genitive is required, a change is made, if possible, in the governing word, not in that which is governed. The governing word is looked upon as closely connected with that which it governs, and therefore, losing its tone, either partially or entirely, shortens its vowels, as,—

Absolute state,—

יָד yāhd, hand. יַד דָּוִד yād-David, the hand of David.

דָּבָר da-vār, a word ; דְּבַר אֱלֹהִים d'var Elo-him, word of God.

§. 31. The feminine turns הָ into הַ, as,—

מַלְכָּה, a queen ; מַלְכַּת שֶׁבַּא, queen of Sheba.

שִׁפְחָה, maid-servant ; שִׁפְחַת שָׂרָה, maid-servant of Sarah.

§. 32. The plural masculine loses the ם, and turns Hhirek into Tsere, as, דְּבָרִים, דְּבָרֵי.

§. 33. The plural feminine shortens the vowels, if possible, as, שִׁפְחוֹת sh'pha-hhóth, שִׁפְחוֹת shiph-hhóth, שָׁנוֹת sha-nòth, שָׁנוֹת sh'noth, &c.

§. 34. The other cases are expressed by the help of prepositions. The Accusative has the same form as the Nominative, but is frequently denoted by the word אֶת or אֵת, which appears originally to have signified “strength,” and thence like עָצָם, to have come to signify “self,” “substance.” And hence it is sometimes used before the Nominative also, as, אֶת־הָיֹב, the bear himself.

THE ARTICLE.

§. 35. There is one article, the definite, supposed to have been originally הַ. This full form is rare, the ל is generally assimilated, and therefore the following letter doubled, if it be not a Guttural or ך, by means of a Dagesh-forte, as מַלְכָּה, הַמַּלְכָּה ham-mal-kah, the Queen.

§. 36. Before Gutturals and ך, the ה takes Kametz. Excepting that before ך and ה the Pathach frequently remains. When the Guttural has itself Kametz, and the word is of more than one syllable, ה takes Segol, as, הֶהָרִים he-ha-rim ; if a monosyllable, Kametz is retained as הָהָר.

§. 37. When the noun with an article has an adjective, the adjective also takes the article, as, הָאִשָּׁה הַטוֹבָה, the good woman. If it have a demonstrative pronoun besides, then the pronoun also takes the article, as, הָאִשָּׁה הַטוֹבָה הַזֹּאת, the woman, the good, the this, this good woman.

PARADIGMS OF THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

§. 38. The Declension of Nouns in Hebrew is confined to the changes made to express the Feminine, the Construct state, and the Plural. The following tables present the chief varieties :—

I. NOUNS OF THE FIRST FORMATION.

| | A | E | O |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| Absol. state m. | יָלֵד | סֵתֵר | כֹּפֶר |
| Construct state | the same | — | — |
| Plural | יְלָדִים | סִתְרִים | כְּפָרִים (פְּ) |
| Construct state | (י־) יְלָדִי | סִתְרִי | כְּפָרִי |
| Dual | (י־) יְלָדִים | סִתְרִים | כְּתָנִים |
| Construct state | (י־) יְלָדִי | סִתְרִי | כְּתָנִי |

Feminines.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| Absol. state f. | (י־) יְלֵדָה | סִתְרָה | כֹּפֶרֶת |
| Construct state | (י־) יְלֵדָת | סִתְרַת | כֹּפֶרֶת |
| Plural | יְלָדוֹת | סִתְרוֹת | כְּתָנוֹת (גְּ) |
| Construct state | (י־) יְלָדוֹת | סִתְרוֹת | כְּתָנוֹת |
| Dual | (י־) יְלָדָתִים | סִתְרָתִים | כְּתָנָתִים |
| Construct state | יְלָדָתִי | סִתְרָתִי | כְּתָנָתִי |

1. Guttural.

| A | E | O |
|----------|----------|----------|
| חֶסֶד | עֶמֶה | עֶפֶר |
| — | — | — |
| חֶסֶדִים | עֶמֶהִים | עֶפְרִים |
| חֶסֶדִי | עֶמֶהִי | עֶפְרִי |

2. Guttural.

| A | E | O |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| נֶעַר | זֶאֱב * זֶאֱבִי | פֶּעַל |
| — | — | — |
| נֶעָרִים | זֶאֱבִים | פֶּעָלִים |
| נֶעָרִי | זֶאֱבִי | פֶּעָלִי |

3. Guttural.

| A | E | O |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| פֶּתַח | גִּצְחַ | לֶמַח |
| — | — | — |
| פֶּתָחִים | גִּצְחִים | לֶמָחִים |
| פֶּתָחִי | גִּצְחִי | לֶמָחִי |

Feminines.

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|--------------------------|---------|----------|
| עֶלְמָה | עֶמֶה | רִחְקָה אֶתְכָה פֶּחֶזָה | טְבָחָה | שִׁבְעָה |
| אֶמְרָה | | | | |
| הֶמְדָּה | | | | |

* Instead of the regular Segolate E of the 2d Guttural.

2. From Verbs ע"ע.

| | A | E | O |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Absolute, m. | בַּל | אֵם מַד | חֶק |
| Construct | — | — | — |
| Plural | בָּלִים | אִמּוֹת | חֲקִים |
| Construct | בָּלִי | אִמּוֹת | חֲקִי |
| Feminine | בָּלָה | חֲתָה | חֲקָה |
| Construct | בָּלָת | חֲתַת | חֲקַת |
| Plural | בָּלוֹת | חֲתוֹת | חֲקוֹת |
| Construct | — | — | — |

3. From Verbs ע"י and ע"ו.

| | A | O |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Absolute, m. | לִיל שׁוֹר מָוֶת | שׁוֹקֶה |
| Construct | לִיל מוֹת | — |
| Plural | תַּנְשִׁים (שׁוֹרִים) מוֹתִים | שׁוֹקִים |
| Construct | תַּנְשִׁי (שׁוֹרִי) מוֹתִי | שׁוֹקִי |
| Feminine | צִידָה מוֹתָה | שׁוֹקָה |
| Construct | צִידָה מוֹתַת | שׁוֹקַת |
| Plural | עִנּוֹת מוֹתוֹת | שׁוֹקוֹת |
| Construct | — | — |

4. From Verbs ל"ה.

| | A | O |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Absolute, m. | שָׁחַו שָׁבִי | יָפִי יָפִי יָפִי |
| Construct | — | — |
| Plural | שָׁחִים קָצוּיִם | יָפִי יָפִי יָפִי |
| Construct | (שָׁבִי) שָׁבִי קָצוּי | (יָפִי) יָפִי |
| Dual | לְחִיִּים | — |
| Construct | לְחִי | — |
| Feminine | שָׁחָה שָׁנָה | יָפָה |
| Construct | שָׁחָת שָׁנַת | יָפִית |
| Plural | שָׁחִוּת | יָפִיוֹת |
| Construct | שָׁחִוּת קָצוּת קָצוּת | יָפִיוֹת |

II. NOUNS OF THE SECOND FORMATION, AND THOSE SIMILAR, AS, מִקּוֹם .

| | 1. קָטַל | 2. קָטַל | 3. קָטַל | 4. קָטַל | 5. קָטַל |
|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Absol. m. | יָשַׁר | יָשַׁר | שָׁבַע { קָדוֹשׁ אֲמִיץ } | גָּרוֹשׁ | פָּקִיד |
| Constr. | יָשַׁר | יָשַׁר (לְבָן) | שָׁבַע { קָדוֹשׁ אֲמִיץ } | גָּרוֹשׁ | פָּקִיד |
| Plural | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | שָׁבָעִים { קָדוֹשִׁים אֲמִיצִים } | גָּרוֹשִׁים | פָּקִידִים |
| Constr. | { חֲכָמִי (י) יִשְׂרָאֵל } | יָשָׁרִים | שָׁבָעִים | קָדוֹשִׁים | גָּרוֹשִׁים |
| Dual | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים |
| Constr. | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים |

Plural.

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fem. | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים |
| Constr. | { חֲכָמִת יִשְׂרָאֵל } | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים |
| Plural | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים |
| Constr. | { יִשְׂרָאֵל (י) } | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים |
| Dual | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים |
| Constr. | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים | יָשָׁרִים |

From ל"ה .

| | 1 2 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Absol. m. | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| Constr. | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| Plural | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Constr. | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Dual | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Constr. | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Fem. | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |

From ע"ע .

| | 1 | 2 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Absol. m. | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| Constr. | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| Plural | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Constr. | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Dual | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Constr. | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Fem. | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| | קָטַל | קָטַל |

From ע"ו .

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Absol. m. | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| Constr. | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| Plural | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Constr. | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Dual | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Constr. | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים | קָטַלִּים |
| Fem. | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |
| | קָטַל | קָטַל | קָטַל |

The vowel unchangeable in all.

III. NOUNS IN WHICH THE FIRST SYLLABLE REMAINS UNCHANGED.

1. With E in the last Syllable.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| S. Absol. m. | פֹּתֵב | מִסְפֵּר | מִזְבֵּחַ | מִרְצֵץ |
| Constr. | — | מִסְפֵּר | | |
| Plural | פֹּתָבִים | מִסְפָּרִים | | |
| Constr. | פֹּתָבֵי | מִסְפָּרֵי | | |
| Fem. | פֹּתֵבָה | מִזְבֵּחָה | מִצְבָּה | |
| Constr. | פֹּתֵבָה | מִזְבֵּחַת | מִצְבָּת | מִצְבָּחַת |
| Plural | פֹּתָבוֹת | מִזְבֵּחוֹת | מִצְבָּאוֹת | |
| Constr. | — | — | מִצְבָּאוֹת | |

And so all Participles in E, מִתְקַטֵּל, מִתְקַטֵּל.

2. With A in the last Syllable.

| | | | | | | Nouns in לֹא. | Nouns in אֶל. |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|------------------|------------------|
| S. Absol. m. | פֹּקֵב * | נִכְתָּב † | מִסְפֵּר | דִּין | | אֶלְמֵן | זִכְרוֹן |
| Constr. | פֹּקֵב | נִכְתָּב | מִסְפֵּר | דִּין | | אֶלְמֵן | זִכְרוֹן |
| Plural | פֹּקְבִים | נִכְתָּבִים | מִסְפָּרִים | דִּינִים | | אֶלְמִנִים | זִכְרוֹנִים |
| Constr. | פֹּקְבֵי | נִכְתָּבֵי | מִסְפָּרֵי | דִּינֵי | דִּינֵי | אֶלְמִנֵי | זִכְרוֹנֵי |
| Fem. | פֹּקֵבָה | נִכְתָּבָה | מִשְׁפָּחָה | דִּינָה | עֲצָבָה | אֶלְמִנָה | זִכְרוֹנָה |
| Constr. | חֲתָמַת { | { נִכְתָּבָה | מִשְׁפָּחָה | דִּינָת | עֲצָבָה | אֶלְמִנָת | זִכְרוֹנָת |
| | | { נִכְתָּבָה | | | | | |
| Plural | פֹּקֵבוֹת | נִכְתָּבוֹת | מִשְׁפָּחוֹת | דִּינֹת | עֲצָבוֹת | אֶלְמִנֹת | זִכְרוֹנוֹת |
| Constr. | פֹּקֵבוֹת | נִכְתָּבוֹת | מִשְׁפָּחוֹת | דִּינֹת | — | אֶלְמִנֹת | — |

N.B. Those from verbs ל"ה, with unchangeable first syllable, as, גִּלְגָּל, מִתְקַטֵּל, מִתְקַטֵּל, like קִשָּׁה.

* ך follows the vowel-change of the final syllable.

† And so Participles in A, as, מִתְקַטֵּל, מִתְקַטֵּל.

IV. ADJECTIVES IN יָ.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Absol. m. | עֲבָרִי | |
| Constr. | — | |
| Plural | עֲבָרִים | נִבְרִים |
| Constr. | עֲבָרֵי | נִבְרֵי |
| Fem. | עֲבָרִיָּה | |
| Constr. | עֲבָרִית | |
| Plural | עֲבָרִיּוֹת | |
| Constr. | — | |

NOUNS WITH SUFFIXES.

§. 38. As in the verbs, fragments of the personal pronouns are also appended to the nouns in order to express possession. These suffixes are annexed either to the ground-form or the construct state of the noun so as to make one word, and are properly the Genitive after the noun.

1. MASCULINE NOUNS WITH SUFFIXES. FIRST FORMATION.

| SING. | Suff. | or { | אָן | נָעַר | נָעָר | פָּעַל | בָּנוֹת | זֵית | פָּרִי | חֵלִי |
|----------------|---------|------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| My, com. | ִי | | אָנִי | נָעֲרִי | נָעָרִי | פָּעֲלִי | בָּנוֹתִי | זֵיתִי | פָּרִיִּי | חֵלִיִּי |
| Thy, m. | ִיךָ | | אָנִיךָ | נָעֲרִיךָ | נָעָרִיךָ | פָּעֲלִיךָ | בָּנוֹתִיךָ | זֵיתִיךָ | פָּרִיִּיךָ | חֵלִיִּיךָ |
| Thy, fem. | ִיךְ | | אָנִיךְ | נָעֲרִיךְ | נָעָרִיךְ | פָּעֲלִיךְ | בָּנוֹתִיךְ | זֵיתִיךְ | פָּרִיִּיךְ | חֵלִיִּיךְ |
| His | ִיו & י | | אָנִיו | נָעֲרָיו | נָעָרָיו | פָּעֲלָיו | בָּנוֹתָיו | זֵיתָיו | פָּרִיָּיו | חֵלִיָּיו |
| Her | ִיהָ | | אָנִיהָ | נָעֲרֶיהָ | נָעָרֶיהָ | פָּעֲלֶיהָ | בָּנוֹתֶיהָ | זֵיתֶיהָ | פָּרִיָּהּ | חֵלִיָּהּ |
| Our, com. | ִינוּ | | אָנִינוּ | נָעֲרֵינוּ | נָעָרֵינוּ | פָּעֲלֵינוּ | בָּנוֹתֵינוּ | זֵיתֵנוּ | פָּרִיָּנוּ | חֵלִיָּנוּ |
| Your, m. | ִיכָם | כָּם | אָנִיכָם | נָעֲרֵיכָם | נָעָרֵיכָם | פָּעֲלֵיכָם | בָּנוֹתֵיכָם | זֵיתֵכָם | פָּרִיָּכָם | חֵלִיָּכָם |
| Your, fem. | ִיכֶן | כֶּן | אָנִיכֶן | נָעֲרֵיכֶן | נָעָרֵיכֶן | פָּעֲלֵיכֶן | בָּנוֹתֵיכֶן | זֵיתֵכֶן | פָּרִיָּכֶן | חֵלִיָּכֶן |
| Their, m. | ִיהֶם | הֶם | אָנִיהֶם | נָעֲרֵיהֶם | נָעָרֵיהֶם | פָּעֲלֵיהֶם | בָּנוֹתֵיהֶם | זֵיתֵהֶם | פָּרִיָּהֶם | חֵלִיָּהֶם |
| Their, fem. | ִיהֶן | הֶן | אָנִיהֶן | נָעֲרֵיהֶן | נָעָרֵיהֶן | פָּעֲלֵיהֶן | בָּנוֹתֵיהֶן | זֵיתֵהֶן | פָּרִיָּהֶן | חֵלִיָּהֶן |
| PLURAL, const. | | | Dual | | | | | | | |
| My, com. | ִי | | אָנִיכִים | נָעֲרִים | נָעָרִים | פָּעֲלִים | בָּנוֹתִים | זֵיתִים | פָּרִיִּים | חֵלִיִּים |
| Thy, m. | ִיךָ | | אָנִיךָ | נָעֲרִיךָ | נָעָרִיךָ | פָּעֲלִיךָ | בָּנוֹתִיךָ | זֵיתִיךָ | פָּרִיִּיךָ | חֵלִיִּיךָ |
| Thy, fem. | ִיךְ | | אָנִיךְ | נָעֲרִיךְ | נָעָרִיךְ | פָּעֲלִיךְ | בָּנוֹתִיךְ | זֵיתִיךְ | פָּרִיִּיךְ | חֵלִיִּיךְ |
| His | ִיו | | אָנִיו | נָעֲרָיו | נָעָרָיו | פָּעֲלָיו | בָּנוֹתָיו | זֵיתָיו | פָּרִיָּיו | חֵלִיָּיו |
| Her | ִיהָ | | אָנִיהָ | נָעֲרֶיהָ | נָעָרֶיהָ | פָּעֲלֶיהָ | בָּנוֹתֶיהָ | זֵיתֶיהָ | פָּרִיָּהּ | חֵלִיָּהּ |
| Our, com. | ִינוּ | | אָנִינוּ | נָעֲרֵינוּ | נָעָרֵינוּ | פָּעֲלֵינוּ | בָּנוֹתֵינוּ | זֵיתֵנוּ | פָּרִיָּנוּ | חֵלִיָּנוּ |
| Your, m. | ִיכָם | | אָנִיכָם | נָעֲרֵיכָם | נָעָרֵיכָם | פָּעֲלֵיכָם | בָּנוֹתֵיכָם | זֵיתֵכָם | פָּרִיָּכָם | חֵלִיָּכָם |
| Your, fem. | ִיכֶן | | אָנִיכֶן | נָעֲרֵיכֶן | נָעָרֵיכֶן | פָּעֲלֵיכֶן | בָּנוֹתֵיכֶן | זֵיתֵכֶן | פָּרִיָּכֶן | חֵלִיָּכֶן |
| Their, m. | ִיהֶם | | אָנִיהֶם | נָעֲרֵיהֶם | נָעָרֵיהֶם | פָּעֲלֵיהֶם | בָּנוֹתֵיהֶם | זֵיתֵהֶם | פָּרִיָּהֶם | חֵלִיָּהֶם |
| Their, fem. | ִיהֶן | | אָנִיהֶן | נָעֲרֵיהֶן | נָעָרֵיהֶן | פָּעֲלֵיהֶן | בָּנוֹתֵיהֶן | זֵיתֵהֶן | פָּרִיָּהֶן | חֵלִיָּהֶן |

NOUNS WITH SUFFIXES—(Continued).

[illegible]

FEMININES WITH SUFFIXES.

[illegible]

N.B. Beside these usual forms of the Suffixes which occur, there are some others, as, for 3 pers. masc. sing. הָאָה , הָאָה , הָאָה ; plural, הָאָה , הָאָה , &c.

NUMERALS.

§. 39. The word **אֶחָד**, one, is construed as an adjective. The remaining numbers from 2—10 are ancient substantives, but often construed adverbially. The numbers from 11—19 are expressed by adding units to Ten. 20 is expressed by the Plural of 10. From 30—90 the Tens are expressed by adding the Plural form to the Units, without any distinction of Gender. 100 has a proper name. The Ordinals for ten places are made by the adjective termination **יָ**, after which the Cardinals are employed.

| Masculines. | | Feminines. | | Tens. | | Hundreds. | | Thousands. | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Absol. | Constr. | Absol. | Constr. | | | | | | |
| 1 | אֶחָד | { אֶחָדָה } | | — | 100 | מֵאוֹת | מֵאוֹת , constr. מֵאוֹת , pl. מֵאוֹת | | |
| 2 | שְׁנַיִם | שְׁנַיִם | שְׁנַיִם | 20 | עֶשְׂרִים | 200 | מֵאוֹת | 2,000 | אֲלָפִים |
| 3 | שְׁלֹשָׁה | שְׁלֹשָׁה | שְׁלֹשָׁה | 30 | שְׁלֹשִׁים | 300 | מֵאוֹת | 3,000 | אֲלָפִים |
| 4 | אַרְבָּעָה | אַרְבָּעָה | אַרְבָּעָה | 40 | אַרְבָּעִים | 400 | מֵאוֹת | 4,000 | — |
| 5 | חֲמִישָׁה | חֲמִישָׁה | חֲמִישָׁה | 50 | חֲמִשָּׁעִים | 500 | מֵאוֹת | 5,000 | — |
| 6 | שֵׁשׁ | שֵׁשׁ | שֵׁשׁ | 60 | שֵׁשִׁים | 600 | מֵאוֹת | 6,000 | — |
| 7 | שִׁבְעָה | שִׁבְעָה | שִׁבְעָה | 70 | שִׁבְעִים | 700 | מֵאוֹת | 7,000 | — |
| 8 | שְׁמוֹנָה | שְׁמוֹנָה | שְׁמוֹנָה | 80 | שְׁמוֹנִים | 800 | מֵאוֹת | 8,000 | — |
| 9 | תְּשֻׁעָה | תְּשֻׁעָה | תְּשֻׁעָה | 90 | תְּשֻׁעִים | 900 | מֵאוֹת | 9,000 | — |
| 10 | עֶשְׂרִים | עֶשְׂרִים | עֶשְׂרִים | — | 1000 | אֶלֶף | אֶלֶף | 10,000 | — |
| | | | | | | | | | And רֶבֶוּעַ , myriad. |
| | | | | | | | | | Dual רֶבֶוּעִים |
| | | | | | | | | | Plural רֶבֶוּעִים |

NUMERALS—(Continued).

[illegible]

NOTES ON THE NUMERALS.

Note 1. The numerals from two to ten are placed, First, before the substantive, either in the absolute state, or the constructed, **שְׁלֹשָׁה שֶׁקֶלִים**, three shekels ; **שְׁלֹשֶׁת שֶׁקֶלִים**, a three of shekels ; Secondly, more rarely after the substantive in the absolute state, **שְׁקֵלִים שְׁלֹשָׁה**, three shekels.

2. The numbers two to ten almost always take the substantive in the plural, unless it be a noun of multitude.

3. The numbers from eleven to nineteen usually stand before the thing numbered, and take the plural, except in some nouns, which often require to be mentioned with numbers ; these are **יוֹם**, a day ; **שָׁנָה**, a year ; **אֶמְלָה**, an ell ; **אַלְפָּה**, a thousand, and **אִישׁ** very frequently.

4. The tens may stand, First, before the noun expressing the thing numbered, in which case this noun is placed in the singular, as **עֶשְׂרִים עִיר**, twenty cities, or, in the plural ; Secondly, after it, in which case the noun is put in the plural, as **אַחַת עָשָׂרִים**, twenty she-asses.

5. In numbers consisting of tens and units, the noun expressing the thing numbered, may stand, First, in the singular, after the number, as, **שְׁלֹשִׁים וְשָׁמֹנֶה שָׁנָה**, thirty-eight years ; or, Secondly, in the plural, before the number, as, **עָרִים עֶשְׂרִים וּשְׁתַּיִם** ; twenty-two cities ; or, Thirdly, it is repeated in the singular with the tens, and the plural with the units, as, **חֲמִישׁ שָׁנִים וְשִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה**, seventy-five years.

6. The numbers **כֹּמֶת** and **אַלְפָּה** may be construed in the same way as the units (Note 1).

7. The nouns of number may have the article, First, without substantives in reference to before-mentioned objects, as, **הָאַרְבָּעִים**, the forty ; **הַשְּׁלֹשׁ הָאֵלֶּה**, these three ; Secondly, with substantives spoken of definitely, in which case the number being in the construct state, the article is joined to the word governed, as, **שְׁנֵי הַמְּאוֹרוֹת**, the two lights ; or interposed, **שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר אִישׁ**, the twelve men ; Thirdly, when they stand for ordinals.

8. The distributives are expressed by repetition of the cardinals, as, **שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה**, by sevens.

9. The proportionals by the Duals of the cardinals, as, שִׁבְעָתַיִם, sevenfold.

10. The numeral adverbs by פַּעַם, as, אֶחָת, once; פַּעַמַּיִם, twice; שְׁלֹשׁ פַּעַמַּיִם, thrice.

THE PARTICLES.

§. 40. The so-called Particles are either words which can stand by themselves, *Separate*; or fragments that must be joined to another word, *Inseparables*.

Pronouns.

1. i. The personal pronouns have been given, page 6. The demonstrative pronouns are זֶה, *this*; fem. זאת (זֹה, זוֹ); com. זו. Plural, com. אֵל, and אֵלֶּה, *these*.

The pronoun הוּא, with its feminine and plural, are used with the particle to express *that*, as הַיּוֹם הַהוּא, *that day*.

ii. The *relative* pronoun is אֲשֶׁר, *who, which*, for all cases and genders. It is sometimes abbreviated into שֶׁ, when it is joined to the following word, the first letter of which then takes Dagesh-forte, if possible, to signify the assimilation of the ך.

iii. The *interrogative* pronouns are מִי, *who*; מַה, *what*. Before Makkeph it is מַה־, also before ה, ח, ע. Before a Guttural with Kametz it takes Segol.

2. The Inseparable Particles are—

i. ה, the article. See page 28.

ii. הַ, *Interrogative*, denoting a question. It usually has ׀. Before a Sh'va or Guttural it takes Pathach, as, הַמְעַט, *Is it little?* before a Guttural with Kametz it takes Segol, הַאֲנִכִּי, *Is it I?*

iii. ו, the *Conjunction*, which commonly takes simple Sh'va; before another Sh'va, or a Labial letter, it has Shurek; before the tone syllable Kametz.

iv. The so-called Vau conversive, joined to the Future apocopate with ׀, and followed by a Dagesh-forte. It turns the future into the narrative tense, as, וַיָּקִים, *he shall arise*; וַיָּקָם, *and he arose*. It draws back the tone. It is supposed to be a remnant of the verb הָיָה, *he was*. The older grammarians also adopted a Vau conversive of the Preterite, which throws the tone forward, as, פָּתַכְתָּ, *thou hast written*; וְכָתַבְתָּ, *and thou shalt write*.

v. The Prepositions, בְּ, *in*; לְ, *to*; כִּי, *according to*, as. Before

the tone-syllable they take ־ , as בָּכֶם , in you ; לָלֶכֶת , to go ; before a simple Sh'va they take Hhirek, לְהִטָּל for לְהִטָּל ; before a compound Sh'va, the vowel with which it is compounded, as, פָּאֶשֶׁר , פָּחָרִי . Before Yod with Sh'va they take Hhirek, בְּיָמִי for בְּיָמִי , בְּיָמִי .

When they come before the article the ה is often omitted, and they take its vowel, בְּשָׂמִים for בְּהַשְׂמִים , בְּיָוִם for בְּהַיּוֹם , לְחֻכָּם for לְהַחֲכָם .

vi. מ , an abbreviation of the preposition מִן , from, usually has Hhirek, and a Dagesh-forte in the following letter. If that letter does not admit Dagesh, it then takes Tzere.

Sometimes the — remains, as, מַחוּץ , outside ; מִלְמַעְלָה , from above ; מִיהוּדָה , from Judah.

These prepositions take suffixes, as—

| | Sing. | Plur. | Sing. | Plur. | Sing. | Plural. |
|----------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | לִי | לָנוּ | בְּמוֹנִי | בְּמוֹנֵינוּ | מִמּוֹנִי | poet. מִמּוֹנֵינוּ |
| 2 m. | לָךְ | לָכֶם | בְּמוֹדֶךָ | בְּכֶם | מִמּוֹדֶךָ | pause מִמְּכֶם |
| In pause | לָךְ | | | | | |
| 2 f. | לָךְ | לָכֶן | — | — | מִמּוֹדֶךָ | מִמְּכֶן |
| 3 m. | לוֹ | לָהֶם poet. | לְמוֹ | בְּמוֹהוּ | מִמּוֹנֵהוּ poet. | מִמְּכֹהוּ |
| | | | | בְּמוֹהֶם | and מִמּוֹהוּ | poet. מִמְּכֹהֶם |
| 3 f. | לָהּ | לָהֶן | לְהֶן | בְּמוֹהָ | מִמּוֹנָהּ | מִמְּכֹהָ |

Note—Besides these inseparable prepositions, there are many other words used as prepositions, and to be learned by use.

3. *Adverbs.* It is here only necessary to notice that there are a few adverbs with an adverbial termination ־ם or ־ם , as אֲמָנָם , verily, חֲנָם , gratis ; יּוֹמָם , by day ; פְּתָאִם , suddenly. The others will be learned by use.

4. *Interjections.* There are some few natural sounds of exclamation, as, אֲהָהּ , אָח , הוּי , אוּי , הָאָח . Most have become interjections by usage, as, לִי , if, utinam. הֵן and הִנֵּה , behold ! חֲלִילָה , absit ; בִּי , I pray ; נָא , much the same.

EXERCISES.

1. Substantive and Adjective, with and without Article, Pronoun, and Suffixes.

Note.—The Adjective is put after the Substantive.

A ¹wise ²king. The wise king. This wise king. That wise king.
 Wise kings. The wise kings. These wise kings. Those wise
 kings. ³To ⁴great ⁵men. ⁶From ⁷those ⁸great ⁹men. ¹⁰In ¹¹that ¹²high
¹³mountain. Those ¹⁴holy ¹⁵priests. Wicked scorners. A holy law.
 The holy law. This holy law. That holy law. Good command-
 ments. The good commandments. These good commandments.
 Those good commandments. In that good and wise and holy law.
 From ¹⁶this ¹⁷evil ¹⁸counsel. To that great and holy congregation. Thy
 wise kings [literally, thy kings the wise]. My holy laws [my law
 the holy]. Your holy priests [your priests the holy]. Our wise
¹⁹queen [our queen the wise]. Your good commandments. Thy good
 and wise and holy law. In your good and great and holy congre-
 gation.

1. Wise חָכָם. 2. King מֶלֶךְ. 3. To לְ. 4. Great גָּדוֹל.
 5. From מִן. 6. Man אִישׁ. 7. In בְּ. 8. High גָּבוֹהַּ. 9. Moun-
 tain הָר. 10. Holy קָדוֹשׁ. 11. Priest כֹּהֵן. 12. Wicked רָשָׁע;
 Scorners לָצֵץ. 13. Law תּוֹרָה. 14. Good טוֹב. 15. Command-
 ment מִצְוָה. 16. Evil רָע. 17. Counsel עֲצָה. 18. Congregation
 עֵדָה. 19. Queen מַלְכָּה.

2. Adjective as Predicate, when it does not take the Article.

The Personal Pronoun is used instead of the verb Substantive.

The king is wise [the king wise he]. That mountain is high

[that mountain high he]. This law *is* holy [this law holy she]. These commandments *are* good [these commandments good they]. Those counsels *were* not good.

Note.—The predicate may also be placed first, and the copula altogether omitted. Thus, Wise, and good, and holy *are* the commandments. High *is* that holy mountain. Wicked *are* those men. Great *is* our holy congregation. Evil *were* his counsels.

3. Construct State.

The word of God ¹ *is* ² truth, and his righteousness ³ *is* ⁴ great. The dust ⁵ of the earth, and the sand of the sea-shore ⁶ [lip of the sea], and the stars of the high heavens. Precious in the eyes of the LORD ⁷ *is* ⁸ the death of his saints. Her ways ⁹ *are* ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. Length of days ¹⁰ *is* in her right hand. She is a tree ¹¹ of life to him laying hold on her. The fear of the Lord ¹² *is* ¹³ the chief part of wisdom. The desire of righteous men ¹⁴ *is* only good. My ways are not your ways. The thoughts of the righteous are not the thoughts of the wicked. Their counsels ¹⁵ *are* always good in the eyes of their God. Sarai the wife of Abraham, a woman fair to look upon [lit. beautiful of appearance]. The daughter of Jacob, the sister of the Patriarchs. The daughters of the priest of Midian, the sisters of Moses' wife. The women of Samaria, the daughters of the land. The captain of the Lord's host. The families of the children of Gershon. The ark of the covenant of the Lord. The tables of stone, and the rod of Aaron.

1. Word דְּבַר. 2. God אֱלֹהִים. 3. Truth אֱמֶת. 4. Righteousness צְדָקָה. 5. Dust עָפָר. 6. Earth אֶרֶץ. 7. Sand חֹל. 8. Lip שִׁפָּה. 9. Sea יָם. 10. Star כּוֹכָב. 11. Heavens שָׁמַיִם. 12. Precious יָקָר. 13. Eye עֵין. 14. The LORD יְהוָה. 15. Death מָוֶת.

16. Saint—pious קַדִּישׁ (this might be also the Dative with לְ). 17. Way דֶּרֶךְ. 18. Pleasantness נֶעֱם. 19. All, subst. the totality, כָּל (with Makkeph). 20. Path נְתִיבָה. 21. Peace שָׁלוֹם. 22. Length אָרָץ. 23. Day יוֹם. 24. Right hand יָמִין. 25. Tree עֵץ. 26. Life חַיִּים. 27. Laying hold מְחַזֵּיק with בִּי after it. 28. Fear יִרְאָה. 29. Chief part, beginning, רֵאשִׁית. 30. Wisdom חֲכָמָה. 31. Desire תַּאֲוָה. 32. Righteous צַדִּיק. 33. Only אֶחָד. 34. Thought מַחְשָׁבָה. 35. Wife אִשָּׁה. 36. Beautiful יָפָה. 37. Appearance מְרֹאֶה. 38. Daughter בֵּית. 39. Sister אֲחוֹת. 40. Patriarch, father אָב. 41. Captain, prince שָׂר. 42. Host צָבָא. 43. Family מִשְׁפָּחָה. 44. Ark אָרוֹן. 45. Covenant בְּרִית. 46. Table לֵחִי. 47. Stone אֶבֶן. 48. Rod, staff, מִטָּה.

4. The Comparative.

Is expressed by prefixing כִּן to the word standing for the object with which comparison is made.

This people *is* stronger than we, and their sons more numerous than ours [than our sons]. The end of Job *was* blessed more than the beginning, and he greater than all the children of the East. What is sweeter than honey, and what is stronger than a lion? More precious is she than rubies. And it was greater the wisdom of Solomon than the wisdom of Egypt, and he was wiser than all men. He was more honourable than all the house of his father. Princes more, and more honourable than these.

The *Superlative* is expressed similarly by the *Positive*, with an article prefixed, or by Suffix.

Behold! the youngest is with our father this day. At the eldest he began, and at the youngest he finished. From the greatest of them to the least of them. The best of them is as a brier. My thousand is the poorest in Manasseh, and I am the least in my father's house. The fairest among women. A lion the strongest amongst beasts.

5. The Numerals.

Seven sons and three daughters. In yet three days. The seven good kine, and the seven good ears, are seven years. Two witnesses and two wives. One heart and one way. One nation and one king-

dom. Three men, Job's three friends. Four horns, four carpenters, and four chariots. Five golden mice from the five lords of the Philistines. Five cubits its length, and six reeds its height. Eight tribes and nine camps. Ten years. Ten brethren. Seven women shall lay hold of one man. Ten men shall take hold of the skirt of a man a Jew. Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign [at his reigning], and he reigned thirty-one years. He lived an hundred and eighty-two years. There was a famine three years, year after year. His days were two hundred and five years. Abraham was seventy-five years old at his going forth from Haran, and ninety-nine years old when he received the covenant, and the days of the years of his life were an hundred years and seventy years and five years. In the six-hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the waters descended. In the second month, on the 27th day of the month, was the earth dried. The waters prevailed on the earth 150 days. The ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat. Twenty-five years old was he when he began to reign [at his reigning], and he reigned twenty-nine years. On the ninth *day* of [to] the month the famine prevailed. And in the fifth month on the seventh *day* of [to] the month, the king's servant came to Jerusalem.

6. *The He locale.*

Note.—When the ך locale is required for an expression consisting of a governing noun and genitive, it is appended to the former.

And he bowed himself toward the ground. And they fell before him on the ground. And they let down [caused to descend] every man his sack to the ground. And he came, and passed the night, and lay upon the ground. And they came to the land of Canaan. And he came to the land of the children of the east. And he fled to Tarshish. Three cities towards the rising of the sun. Go towards the wilderness of Damascus.

7. *The Relative Pronoun אשר*.

The oblique cases are made by a suffix or preposition with suffix, as, Dat. אשר-לו, to whom; Gen. אשר-פניו, whose face. This pronoun is almost always placed at a distance from the relative. The accusative of the relative is frequently expressed by אשר without any pronoun following.

Thine enemy whom [that] the Lord shall send [him]. A nation whose [that] tongue thou shalt not understand [his tongue]. The God of Israel under whose wings thou art come to trust [lit. that thou art come to trust under his wings]. The man on whose loins was the inkhorn [lit. that the inkhorn on his loins]. And he did according to all that the Lord commanded. The woman whom thou gavest with me. Chaff which the wind scattereth. The man whom the king shut up (נָלֵךְ). The oath which he swore. The man in whose hand the cup is found [lit. that is found the cup in his hand]. The tree whereof I commanded thee not to eat [lit. that I commanded thee not to eat of it]. The men of whom thou art afraid [that thou fearest from their face]. The God before whom I stand [that I stand to his face]. God whose I am, and whom I serve.

Note 1.—When the relative in English refers to the subject, it is often expressed in Hebrew by the article and the participle. Thus, The angel who redeemed me. They who rebel and transgress (פָּשְׁעוּ) against me. Every one that is left in thine house. That which is left of the flesh of the sacrifice. He it is who giveth thee strength. The men who seek thy life. The Lord who appeared unto him.

2. אֵשֶׁר is construed with שָׁם, שָׁמָּה, to express, where, whither.

The Interrogative Pronoun מַי, מָה.

What hast thou done? What is thy petition? He shall tell thee what shall be to the child. Who shall dwell in the mountain of thy holiness? Of whom shall I be afraid? Whom hast thou reproached? Whose ox have I taken, and whose ass have I taken? And whom have I defrauded? Of whose hand have I received a ransom? What was the manner of the man who went up to meet you? What *are* the cities which thou hast given me? What is this deed that ye have done? What wilt thou? [lit. what *is* to thee?] What have I to do with thee? [lit. what to me and thee?] What hast thou to do with peace? [what is to thee and peace?] Whereby shall I know? How many are the days of the years of thy life? Wherefore art thou angry? Wherefore should I kill thee?

Verbs.—Preterite of the various Conjugations.

He said to the king's brother, Thou art come to the land of my inheritance. They spake one to another [a man to his fellow]. Ye have been in my father's house, and ye have done that which is right

[lit. the right] in your own eyes. Thou hast seen the land afar off, but hast not turned. The famine was heavy [כָּבֵד, Kal], and the hand of the Lord was heavy upon them, for their sin was heavy. They honoured me [כָּבֵד, Piel] with their lips, and their ears they made heavy [Hiph.] from hearing [מִשְׁמוֹעַ]. I was not honoured [Niphal] in the midst of them. Their fathers did eat the manna in the wilderness. The God of Jacob fed them [Hiph. caused them to eat] oil and honey. It was eaten [Niph.] in the holy place. Her gates were consumed [Pual] with fire. They were consumed like dry stubble. The men were satisfied [שָׂבַע, Kal] with bread. He satisfied [Piel] them in the morning with his mercy. He satisfied their soul in drought. The haughtiness of man was low [שָׁפַל, Kal]. Thou didst humble [Hiph.] his pride. His heart reached [נָגַע, Kal] to the heavens. The Lord smote him [Piel], and humbled the height of his walls, and brought them [Hiph. of נָגַע] to the ground. The land did not bear them [נָשָׂא, Kal]. They came every one whose heart stirred him up. Haman was exalted [Niph.]. The king advanced him [Piel] above his servants, and therefore he exalted himself [Hithpael]. Saul returned [שׁוּב, Kal] to his place. Thou hast turned the captivity of Jacob. From their evil ways they did not turn. Thou hast brought again [Poel] Israel to his habitation. Jacob sent [שָׁלַח] messengers to his brother. He did not dismiss [Piel] the people. The men were sent away [Pual], and the city they set on fire [Piel]. I remember the kindness of thy youth. I know that thou fearest God.

Infinitive.—Absolute and Construct.

He spake unto us saying [אָמַר, Inf.], I brought you out [יָצָא, Hiph.] from Egypt, to bring you in [Inf. Hiph. of בָּוֹא] to the land which I swore [Niph. of שָׁבַע] to your fathers to give to them. But ye obeyed not my voice to walk in my commandments. I sent unto you the prophets, rising up early [Inf. ab. Hiph. of נִשְׁכַּח] and sending. In the day that they did eat [lit. of their eating, Infin.] their eyes were opened. And when the living creatures went [lit. and in the going, Infin. Kal], the wheels went by them, and when the living creatures were lifted up [and in the being lifted up, Infin. Niph. of נִשָּׂא] from the earth, the wheels were lifted up. He turned away [Hiph. of סָרַס] his ear from hearing [Infin. with מ] instruction. When Esau heard [Infin. with שָׁ] the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. I will surely hear his cry

[hearing, Infin. absol.]. When I cry [in my crying], answer me. The waters decreased continually [lit. were **היה**, going and decreasing, in Infin. abs. of **הלך** and **חסר**], they returned off the earth continually [lit. they returned, going and returning]. Abram journeyed going on still toward the south [lit. going and journeying]. And the man waxed great, and continually increased [and went going and being great] until he became very great. The trees went forth on a time [going they went forth] to anoint a king over them. Elijah went to shew himself [Infin. Niph.] to Ahab. Who shall abide the day of his coming? [Infin.], or who may stand when he appeareth? [Infin. Niph. of **ראה** with **ב**]. The writing of the decree which was given in Shushan to destroy them [Infin. Hiph. **שָׁמַר**], he gave him to shew it [Infin. Hiph.] unto her, and to declare unto her [Infin. Hiph. of **נָגַד**], and to charge [Infin. Piel of **צָוָה**] upon her that she should go [Infin. Kal of **בוא**] to the king, to make supplication [Infin. Hith. of **הִנֵּן**], and to make request [Infin. Piel] from before him for her people.

Future.

Note 1. This tense formerly called the Future, now *the Present*, or *the Imperfect*, is used to express the simple Future, the continuance of action, the present, some of the tenses of the Conjunctive.

I will send thee to Pharaoh, and bring thou forth my people. Who am I that I should go to Pharaoh? I know that the king of Egypt will not allow [Fut. Kal of **נָתַן**] you to go. Thus shalt thou speak to the children of Israel, I will bring you up [Fut. Hiph. of **עָלָה**] from Egypt. They shall not return thither. He shall have none to sit [lit. there shall not be to him one sitting] upon the throne of David. He shall not want a man [lit. there shall not be cut off [Fut. Niph. of **פָּרַת**] a man to him] standing before me for ever. Deeds which ought not to be done [Fut. Niph. of **עָשָׂה**]. How can I do this great wickedness? We remember the fish which we did eat [Fut. Kal] for nothing. O that Ishmael might live before thee. Not by bread alone does man live, but by every outgoing of the mouth of the Lord does man live. He made known [Fut. Hiph.] his ways to Moses. Let the day perish wherein I was born. Then Joshua spake to the Lord in the day of the Lord's giving up the Amorite before Israel. He did so year by year. Forty years was I grieved with this generation.

2. The Preterite with **י**, is often used for the Future, in which case the tone is thrown forward if possible.

And ye shall put these my words upon your heart and upon your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, and ye shall teach them your children. And thou shalt number unto thee seven sabbaths of years. And I will stretch out my hand and will smite Egypt with all my wonders. Hew thee two tables of stone, and I will write upon them. And it shall be when the Lord shall bring thee into the land of Canaan, so shalt thou serve the Lord.

3. The Future, with *Vau* conversive, is used for the Historic tense. The shortened form of the Future is used, if it exist.

And the Lord appeared to him, And he lifted up his eyes, and he saw, and he ran to meet them, and he bowed himself toward the ground. And he answered and said, Thou hast spoken well. And Jacob sent and called to Rachel and Leah. And the king arose and returned, and went and sat in the gate. And he lifted up his voice and wept.

4. The Future is used to express command and prohibition.

And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after its kind. Speak unto Eleazar the priest, and let him lift up the censers out of the burning. Pray ye to the Lord your God, and let him take away from me only this death. Let my father arise and eat of my venison. Depart not hence, I pray thee, until I come to thee. Trust ye not to words of falsehood. Listen not to Hezekiah. Carry not a burden on the Sabbath day. Let not my blood fall to the ground. Into their counsel let not my soul enter.

5. The lengthened form of the first person of the Future, with \square paragogic added, is used to express the first person of the Imperative.

O come, let us sing unto the Lord, let us make a joyful noise to the rock of our salvation : let us come before his presence with thanksgiving. Let us go down and confound there their speech. Let us arise, and let us go. Let us go, and let us serve other gods.

Imperative.

The proper Imperative, as the Paradigm shows, is only for the Second Person.

Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth. Take fast hold of instruction : let not go. Keep thy heart with all diligence. Remove thy foot from evil. Go forth and look, ye daughters of Zion, upon the king. Awake, and sing, ye that dwell in the dust. Keep silence before me, O islands. Let us draw near to judgment. Come down and sit in the dust, O daughter of Babylon.

EXERCISES IN UNPOINTED HEBREW.

שׁוֹפֵךְ דָּם הָאָדָם בָּאָדָם דָּמוֹ יִשְׁפֹּךְ כִּי בַצֵּלָם אֱלֹהִים עָשָׂה אֶת הָאָדָם:
וְהָאָמִין בִּיהוָה וַיַּחֲשֹׁבָה לוֹ צְדָקָה: לֹא יִסּוּר שְׁבֹט מִיְּהוּדָה וּמַחֲקֵק
מִבֵּין רַגְלָיו עַד כִּי יָבֹא שִׁילָה וְלוֹ יִקְחָת עִמָּם: נֶפֶשׁ חֲבֹשֶׁר בָּדָם
הוּא וְאֲנִי נִתְּתִיו לָכֶם עַל הַמִּזְבֵּחַ לְכַפֵּר עַל נַפְשׁוֹתֵיכֶם כִּי הַדָּם
הוּא בִנְפֶשׁ יִכְפֹּר: וְחַיִּיתֶם לִי קִדְשִׁים כִּי קָדוֹשׁ אֲנִי יְהוָה: אֱלֹהֵי
הַחֲקִים וְהַמְשַׁפְּטִים אֲשֶׁר תִּשְׁמְרוּן לַעֲשׂוֹת בָּאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נָתַן יְהוָה
אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֶיךָ לָךְ לְרִשְׁתָּהּ כָּל הַיָּמִים אֲשֶׁר אִתָּם חַיִּים עַל הָאָדָמָה:
אָדָם יֵלֹד אִשָּׁה קָצֵר יָמִים וְשֹׁבַע רָגֹז: כְּצִיץ יֵצֵא וַיִּמָּל וַיִּבְרַח כְּצֵל
וְלֹא יַעֲמֹד: וַיָּמִי קָלוּ מִנִּי רֶץ בָּרַחוּ לֹא רָאוּ טוֹבָה: וְאֲנִי יֹדַעְתִּי
גְּאֻלִּי חַי וְאַחֲרָיוֹן עַל עֵפֶר יִקּוּם: רֹאשִׁית חֲכָמָה יִרְאֵת יְהוָה:
רַבִּים אוֹמְרִים מִי יִרְאֵנוּ טוֹב נֹסֶה עֲלֵינוּ אוֹר פְּנִיךָ יְהוָה:

שְׁנֵי אֲנָשִׁים הָיוּ בְּעִיר אַחַת אֶחָד עֹשִׂיר וְאֶחָד רָאשׁ: לַעֲשִׂיר הָיָה
צֹאן וּבָקָר הֵרֵבָה מְאֹד: וְלָרֶשׁ אֵין כָּל כִּי אִם כִּבְשָׁה אַחַת קָטָנָה אֲשֶׁר
קָנָה וַיַּחֲיֶיהָ וַתִּגְדֹּל עִמּוֹ וְעַם בָּנָיו יַחְדּוֹ מִפְּתוֹ תֹאכַל וּמִכֶּסֶׁר תִּשְׁתֶּה
וּבְחִיקוֹ תִּשְׁכַּב וְתֵהִי לוֹ כֶּבֶד: וַיָּבֹא הַלֵּךְ לְאִישׁ הָעֹשִׂיר וַיַּחְמַל
לְקַחְתָּ מִצֵּאֲנוֹ וּמִבָּקָרוֹ לַעֲשׂוֹת לָאִירָח הֵבֵא לוֹ וַיִּקַּח אֶת כִּבְשַׁת הָאִישׁ
הָרֹאשׁ וַיַּעֲשֶׂה לְאִישׁ הֵבֵא אֵלָיו: וַיַּחֲרֵ אֶף דּוֹד בְּאִישׁ מְאֹד וַיֹּאמֶר אֵל
נָתַן חַי יְהוָה כִּי בֶן מוֹת הָאִישׁ הָעֹשֶׂה זֹאת: וְאֵת הַכִּבְשָׁה יִשְׁלַם
אַרְבַּעַתִּים עֶקֶב אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֶת הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה וְעַל אֲשֶׁר לֹא חָמַל: וַיֹּאמֶר
נָתַן אֵל דּוֹד אֶתָּה הָאִישׁ:

לְמַה רָגַשׁוּ גּוֹיִם וְלֹאֲמִיב יַחְגּוּ רִיק: יִתְּצֻבוּ מַלְכֵי אֶרֶץ וּרְוֹזִים
נוֹסְדוּ יַחַד עַל יְהוָה וְעַל מַשִּׁיחוֹ: נִתְּתָה אֶת מוֹסְרוֹתֵינוּ וְנִשְׁלִיכָהּ
מִמֶּנּוּ עֲבַתִּימוּ: יוֹשֵׁב בְּשָׁמַיִם יִשְׁחַק אֲדֹנִי יִלְעַג לָמוּ: אֲזִי יִדְבֹר
אֲלֵימוֹ בְּאָפּוֹ וּבְחִירוֹנוֹ יִבְהַלְמוּ: וְאֲנִי נִסְכַּתִּי מַלְכִּי עַל צִיּוֹן הַר קִדְשִׁי:
אִסְפָּרָה אֵל חֵק יְהוָה אֲמַר אֵלֵי בְנֵי אֶתָּה אֲנִי הַיּוֹם יִלְדֹתֶיךָ: שֶׁאֵל
מִמֶּנִּי וְאֶתָּנָה גּוֹיִם נִחַלְתֶּךָ וְאַחֲזַתְךָ אֶפְסֵי אֶרֶץ: תִּרְעַם בְּשֹׁבֶט בְּרוֹזַל
כִּכְלִי יוֹצֵר תִּנְפֹּסִם: וְעַתָּה מַלְכִּים הַשְׁכִּילוּ הוֹסְרוֹ שִׁפְטֵי אֶרֶץ:
עֲבָדוּ אֶת יְהוָה בִּירְאָה וְגִילוּ בִרְעֵדָה: נִשְׁקוּ בַר פֶּן יֵאָנֶף וְתֵאָבְדוּ
דֶּרֶךְ כִּי יִבְעַר כְּמַעֲט אָפוֹ אֲשֶׁרִי כָל חוֹסֵי בוֹ:

וַיְהִי דְבַר יְהוָה אֵל יוֹנָה בֶּן אֲמֹתִי לֵאמֹר: קוּם לֵךְ אֵל נִינּוּהָ הָעִיר
הַגְּדוֹלָה וְקֵרָא עֲלֶיהָ כִּי עֲלָתָה רַעְתָּם לִפְנֵי: וַיִּקָּם יוֹנָה לְבָרַח

תרשישה מלפני יהוה וירד יפו וימצא אניה באה תרשיש ויתן שכרה וירד בה לבוא עמהם תרשישה מלפני יהוה : ויהוה הטיל רוח גדולה אל הים ויהי סער גדול בים והאניה חשבה להשבר : וייראו המלחים ויזעקו איש אל אלהיו ויטילו את הכלים אשר באניה אל הים להקל מעליהם ויונה ירד אל ירכתי הספינה וישכב וירדם : ויקרב אליו רב החבל ויאמר לו מה לך נרדם קום קרא אל אלהיך אולי יתעשת האלהים לנו ולא נאבד : ויאמרו איש אל רעהו לכו ונפילה גורלות ונדעה בשלמי הרעה הזאת לנו ויפלו גורלות ויפל הגורל על יונה : ויאמרו אליו הנידה נא לנו כאשר למי הרעה הזאת לנו מה מלאכתך ומאין תבוא מה ארצך ואי מזה עם אתה : ויאמר אליהם עברי אנכי ואת יהוה אלהי השמים אני ירא אשר עשה את הים ואת היבשה : וייראו האנשים יראה גדולה ויאמרו אליו מה זאת עשית כי ידעו האנשים כי מלפני יהוה הוא ברח כי הגיד להם : ויאמרו אליו מה נעשה לך וישתק הים מעלינו כי הים הולך וסער : ויאמר אליהם שאוני והטילני אל הים וישתק הים מעליכם כי יודע אני כי בשלי הסער הגדול הזה עליכם : ויחתרו האנשים להשיב אל היבשה ולא יכלו כי הים הולך וסער עליהם : ויקראו אל יהוה ויאמרו אנה יהוה אל נא נאבדה בנפש האיש הזה ואל תתן עלינו דם נקיא כי אתה יהוה נא כאשר חפצת עשית : וישאו את יונה ויטלהו אל הים ויעמד הים מזעפו : וייראו האנשים יראה גדולה את יהוה ויזבחו זבח ליהוה וידרו נדרים :

APPENDIX I.—ALPHABETS.

| Hebrew. | Samaritan. | Rabbinic. | SYRIAC. | | | ARABIC. | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| | | | Name. | Begin-ning. | Middle. | End of words. | Name. | Begin-ning. | Middle. | End of words. |
| א | Ⲁ | ⲁ | Olaph | Ⲁ | ⲁ | — | Elif | ا | ا | ا ا |
| ב | Ⲃ | Ⲃ | Beth | Ⲃ | ⲂⲂ | Ⲃ | Be | ب | ب | ب ب |
| ג | Ⲅ | Ⲅ | Gomal | Ⲅ | ⲄⲄ | Ⲅ | Sjim | ج | ج | ج ج |
| ד | Ⲇ | Ⲇ | Dolath | Ⲇ | ⲆⲆ | — | { Dal | د | د | د د |
| ה | Ⲉ | Ⲉ | He | Ⲉ | ⲈⲈ | — | { Dsal | ذ | ذ | ذ ذ |
| ו | Ⲋ | Ⲋ | Vau | Ⲋ | ⲊⲊ | — | He | ه | ه | ه ه |
| ז | Ⲍ | Ⲍ | Zain | Ⲍ | ⲌⲌ | — | Waw | و | و | و و |
| ח | Ⲏ | Ⲏ | Hheth | Ⲏ | ⲎⲎ | — | Ze | ز | ز | ز ز |
| ט | Ⲑ | Ⲑ | Teth | Ⲑ | ⲐⲐ | — | { Hha | ح | ح | ح ح |
| י | Ⲓ | Ⲓ | Yud | Ⲓ | ⲒⲒ | — | { Kha | خ | خ | خ خ |
| כ | Ⲕ | Ⲕ | Koph | Ⲕ | ⲔⲔ | — | { Ta | ط | ط | ط ط |
| ל | Ⲗ | Ⲗ | Lomad | Ⲗ | ⲖⲖ | — | { Tha | ظ | ظ | ظ ظ |
| מ | Ⲙ | Ⲙ | Mim | Ⲙ | ⲘⲘ | — | Ye | ي | ي | ي ي |
| נ | Ⲛ | Ⲛ | Nun | Ⲛ | ⲚⲚ | — | Keph | ك | ك | ك ك |
| ס | Ⲝ | Ⲝ | Semcath | Ⲝ | ⲜⲜ | — | Lam | ل | ل | ل ل |
| ע | Ⲟ | Ⲟ | Ee | Ⲟ | ⲞⲞ | — | Mim | م | م | م م |
| פ | Ⲡ | Ⲡ | Pe | Ⲡ | ⲠⲠ | — | Nun | ن | ن | ن ن |
| צ | Ⲣ | Ⲣ | Tzode | Ⲣ | ⲢⲢ | — | Does not occur. | | | |
| ק | Ⲥ | Ⲥ | Kuph | Ⲥ | ⲤⲤ | — | { Hain | ع | ع | ع ع |
| ר | Ⲧ | Ⲧ | Rish | Ⲧ | ⲦⲦ | — | { Phe | ف | ف | ف ف |
| ש | Ⲩ | Ⲩ | Wanting in Syriac. | | | Zad | ظ | ظ | ظ ظ | |
| ת | Ⲭ | Ⲭ | Shin | Ⲭ | ⲬⲬ | — | Dthad | ض | ض | ض ض |
| | Ⲯ | Ⲯ | Thau | Ⲯ | ⲮⲮ | — | Kaph | ق | ق | ق ق |
| | | | | | | | Re | ر | ر | ر ر |
| | | | | | | | Sin | س | س | س س |
| | | | | | | | Shin | ش | ش | ش ش |
| | | | | | | | { Th | ت | ت | ت ت |
| | | | | | | | { The | ث | ث | ث ث |

| SYRIAC VOWELS. | | ARABIC VOWELS. | |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Pethocho | ܐ or ܐ̇ = Alpha. | Fatha | َ = a, ă. |
| Revotso | ܐ̇ or ܐ̈ = Epsilon. | Kesre | ِ = i, e. |
| Chevoṭso | ܐ̈ or ܐ̉ = Iota. | Damma | ُ = o, u. |
| Zekofo | ܐ̉ or ܐ̊ = Omicron. | | |
| Etsoṭso | ܐ̊ or ܐ̋ = Upsilon. | | |

APPENDIX II.

OF NOUNS FOR DECLENSION.

1. *First Formation.*

להב זעם דשא דמעח . דמע אשפה אלה עולה עול בסלה
 פסל . פרם נדמה נדם פרח פרח עלמה עלם חטאה חטא
 חזקה חזק חלק חלק אברה אבר גבה אמנה אמן * . מצחה מצח
 עשה טחרה טחר חפשה חפש זחר מדה נפה גן * . שרש עשקה
 שידה ציד חיל בית . צלה אל צד חצי חליה חלי . תנף שוא
 שיבה אשיה גלי שפי רעיה פלי .

2. *Second Formation and those similarly Declined.*

דאנה אנקה אשם לבן יגש . חרב . אשם . נבל . לבן יתום
 גבוה אחר . שרפה . נהבה . פתוב . פתולה . אנוש . קרוב .
 מתוק . סביב . רקיע . נדיב . משיח . שבוע מצוא . שניא
 צמא . רפא . צבא . חטא . שניא . טרי . דנה . בלה גלוי .

3. *Unchangeable First Syllable.*

מטמון . משא . סובא . שומר . שופט . תולע . תמרור . מגפה
 מבטח . בטהלה . פחש . חטא . גנב . אפר . עצבון . גליון
 שלחן . פנין . נחמה .

4. *Nouns in '—.*

נדמוני . שמאלי . מצרי . עברי עשירי

APPENDIX III.

ACCENTUATION.

It has been observed, §. 12, that the accents not only mark the Tone syllable, but likewise exhibit in the most delicate and accurate manner, the logical relation of words one to another, and to the whole sentence. In this respect then, not now to speak of their use as musical notes, or to mark the rhythm, they are of the greatest importance. To explain the principles of consecution fully would require a volume. But enough may be said here to awaken the attention and prepare the mind of the student for a more complete consideration of the subject.

The accents are divided into Disjunctives and Conjunctives. The first separate, the second join the word, to which they are attached, to that which follows, as, e. g., the noun and its genitive, the nominative and the verb, and others similarly related. In prose the three principal disjunctive accents are—

Silluk, Athnach, Segolta.

In Poetry—

Silluk, Athnach, Merca Mahpachatum.

Silluk terminates the verse, and separates it from that which follows, and is found in every verse. Athnach is introduced to divide the verse, if the sense require it ; if, on account of the length, a third great division be required, Segolta ; in poetry, Merca Mahpachatum is used for the purpose ; thus—

JOSH. xv. 20.

זֹאת נַחֲלַת מִטָּה בְּנֵי־יְהוּדָה לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם :

“This is the inheritance of the children of Judah according to their families,” is only one proposition, and therefore requires no division, and so

PSALM xxxviii. 1.

מִזְמוֹר לְדָוִד לְהַזְכִּיר :

“A Psalm of David to remind.” Again—

EXOD. x. 20.

וַיַּחֲמֵק יְהוָה אֶת־לֵב פַּרְעֹה | וְלֹא שָׁלַח אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל :

“And the Lord hardened the heart of Pharaoh : and he did not let the people go.”

And again—

PSALM i. 6.

כִּי־יִזְכֹּר יְהוָה דְּבָרָךְ צְדִיקִים וְדָרָךְ רָשָׁעִים תִּאבֹד :

And—

PSALM iv. 7.

רַבִּים אֱמָרִים מִי־יִרְאֵנִי טוֹב גָּסָה־עָלַיִנִי אֹר פָּנָיִךְ יְהוָה :

as plainly contain two propositions; the division is accordingly marked.

Again in the following verses there is the threefold division—

ISAIAH lviii. 6.

הֲלֵא זֶה צִוּם אֲבָחֶרְהוּ | פֶּלֶחַ חֲרָצֹת לְשַׁע הַתַּר אֲנָדוֹת
מוֹטָה | וְשִׁלַּח רְצוּצִים חֲפָשִׁים וְכָל־מוֹטָה תִּנְתְּקוּ :

The use of Zakeph Katon in subdividing the members, so in Prov. i. 22, the use of Merca Mahpachatum is still more apparent.

עֲרֻמָּתִי וּפְתִימָה תִּתְּנֵנִי כְּתִי | וְלִצִּים לְצִוּן חֲמָדִי לָהֶם | וְכִסְיִים
יִשְׁנֹאוּ־דַעַת :

The method of sub-division is very plainly exhibited in many of the verses of Deut. xxxii.

The use of the subordinate dividers is as regular as that of the greater.

The Conjunctive accents cannot be used indiscriminately, but belong to certain distinctives. Thus—

In Prose.

1. *Merca* serves Silluk, Tiphcha, Zarka, Pashta, Tvir, and Munach with Psik.

2. *Munach* serves Athnach, Segolta, Zakeph Katon, Rvia, Zarka, Pazer, Tlisha G., Double Geresh, and Munach, when by position it has distinctive power.

3. *Mahpach* serves Pashta.

4. *Darga* serves Tvir and Munach.

5. *Kadma* serves Geresh, and the least sub-distinctives.

6. *Tlisha ktannah* serves Kadma, when by position it has distinctive power.

7. *Yerach* serves Karne Pharah.

Some Distinctives admit neither Conjunctive nor Sub-distinctive, as, 1. Sakeph Gadol; 2. Yethiv; 3. Shalsheleth.

In Metrical Accentuation.

1. *Merca* serves Silluk, Merca Mahpachatum, Athnach, Rvia with Geresh, Simple Rvia.

2. *Munach inferior* serves Silluk, Athnach, Zarka, 'Tiphcha anterior.

3. *Munach superior* serves Silluk and Rvia.

4. *Mahpach* and *Mahpach Zarkatum* serve Rvia, Pazer, and Psik with Kadma or Mahpach.

5. *Yerach* serves Merca Mahpachatum and Pazer.

6. *Tiphcha non anterior* is united to *Munach inferior*, and more rarely serves Shalshleth, or Psik with Kadma.

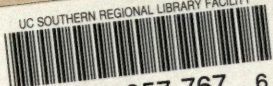
An idea of the consecution may be formed from the following tables given by Ouscel.*

| Sum- mus. | Serv. | Minim. | Repe- tit. | Minor. | Repetitus. | | Mag- nus. | Repetitus. | | | | Max. |
|--------------|-------|--------|---------------|--------|------------|---|--------------|------------|---|---|---|------|
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | ⋮ | | | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ |
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | ⋮ | | | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ |
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | | | ⋮ |
| ⋮ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | | |
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | ⋮ | ⋮ | | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | | |
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | ⋮ | | | ⋮ | | | | | |
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | ⋮ | | | ⋮ | | | | | |
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | ⋮ | | | ⋮ | | | | | |
| ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | | ⋮ | | | ⋮ | | | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ |

* "Introductio in accentuationem Hebræorum."



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